

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF PUERTO RICO

In re:

PROMESA
Title III

THE FINANCIAL OVERSIGHT AND
MANAGEMENT BOARD FOR PUERTO RICO,

as representative of

No. 17 BK 3283-LTS

THE COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO,
et al.,

(Jointly Administered)

Debtors.¹

NOTICE OF CORRESPONDENCE RECEIVED BY THE COURT

The Court has received and reviewed the attached correspondence, described below, from interested persons in the above-captioned cases. Although the Court cannot respond individually to all of those who have expressed their thoughts or concerns, the Court is deeply mindful of the impact of the fiscal crisis on lives, institutions, and expectations, and of the importance of the issues that are raised in these unprecedented cases.

1. Letters dated September 6, 2018 from Seema Balwada.
2. Letter dated September 12, 2018 from Robert Schott.
3. Letter dated September 20, 2018 from Stephen Mangiaracina.
4. Letter dated October 1, from Stephen Mangiaracina.

¹ The Debtors in these Title III Cases, along with each Debtor's respective Title III case number and the last four (4) digits of each Debtor's federal tax identification number, as applicable, are the (i) Commonwealth of Puerto Rico (Bankruptcy Case No. 17 BK 3283-LTS) (Last Four Digits of Federal Tax ID: 3481); (ii) Puerto Rico Sales Tax Financing Corporation ("COFINA") (Bankruptcy Case No. 17 BK 3284-LTS) (Last Four Digits of Federal Tax ID: 8474); (iii) Puerto Rico Highways and Transportation Authority ("HTA") (Bankruptcy Case No. 17 BK 3567-LTS) (Last Four Digits of Federal Tax ID: 3808); (iv) Employees Retirement System of the Government of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico ("ERS") (Bankruptcy Case No. 17 BK 3566-LTS) (Last Four Digits of Federal Tax ID: 9686); and (v) Puerto Rico Electric Power Authority ("PREPA") (Bankruptcy Case No. 17 BK 4780-LTS) (Last Four Digits of Federal Tax ID: 3747). (Title III case numbers are listed as Bankruptcy Case numbers due to software limitations).

5. Letter dated October 3, 2018 from Stephen Mangiaracina.
6. Letter dated October 4, 2018 from Luis Abbott.
7. Letter dated October 5 15, 2018 from Seema Balwada.

Dated: October 9, 2018

September 7, 2018

Seema Balwada, CFA
[REDACTED]

Rob Bishop of Utah
Chairman
U.S. House of Representatives
Committee on Natural Resources
Washington D.C. 20515

CC: Judge Laura Taylor Swain
U.S. District Court for the District of Puerto Rico
Fed. Court of PR Office 150, Fed. Building
San Juan, Puerto Rico 00918

CC: The Bank of New York Mellon
Attn: Mr. Alex Chang
101 Barclay Street, New York, NY 10286

RE: Commonwealth vs. COFINA Settlement Proposal (additional comments)

Subordinate COFINA Bondholders Will Not Receive A Single Penny From \$1.2 Billion COFINA Debt Service Funds Being Held In Escrow At BNY... \$332 Million Compensation From Bond Trustee To Mediating Institutions And \$619 Million To Senior Bondholders Adds Insult to Injury For Subordinate Bondholders...

Dear Rep. Bishop, Judge Swain and Mr. Chang,

Thank you Judge Swain for publishing my letters to you dated January, April, June, August and September 2018. I am grateful that you recognize issues raised by retail bondholders as matters of importance.

COFINA retail investors unrepresented in the Mediation are facing a cram down by crafty Wall Street manipulators and an untrustworthy Commonwealth. These “easy target” Subordinate bondholders have been excluded from a \$332 million distribution to mediating participants and a \$619 million distribution to Senior bondholders, both distributions are taken from the Bond Trustee held funds. Unorganized and unrepresented individual bondholders are not included in any distribution of trustee held funds.

I would like to bring to your attention that institutional holders of COFINA Bonds stand to receive a compensation of \$332 million for participating in the court led mediations that led to the Plan Support Agreement (PSA) dated August 29, 2018 approved by the Oversight Board and Senior bondholders will receive \$619 million of trustee held funds.

Adding insult to injury: One must question why only bond insurers, hedge funds, mutual funds and Wall Street banks have been offered a compensation of \$332 million for the cost of negotiation, confirmation and consummation of the PSA and the COFINA Plan of Adjustment and why only Senior bondholders have been offered \$619 million of trustee held funds all at the expense of Subordinate bondholders, per Section II(O) of the PSA. Please see PSA Extract below.

Please see Schedule 2 and PSA Extract enclosed

SCHEDULE 2

Application of BNYM Pre-7/1/2018 Debt Service Fund Monies

Pre-7/1/2018 BNYM Cash	1,200,165,636
Rounding Amount Cash Est.*	25,000,000
Section 103 Cash (Pre-Petition Interest)	124,540,331
PSA Consummation Costs	332,742,277
On-Island Min Taxable Election	20,000,000
On-Island Flex Taxable Election	40,000,000
Remaining Set Aside of Funds	38,355,838
Remaining Funds to Seniors	619,527,190
TE COFINA Sr. Cash**	377,273,865
TAX COFINA Sr. Cash**	242,253,325

*All rounding shall be made up to the nearest \$1,000 current interest bond denominations.

**Split Proportional to current TE/TAX ratio on COFINA Sr. of Accreted Value as of Petition Date.

COFINA Bond Trustee holds \$1.2 billion bondholder debt service funds to be paid almost entirely to institutions: (i) \$332 million to be distributed to bond insurers, hedge fund and Wall Street firms and (ii) \$619 million to institutionally held COFINA Senior Bondholders. Trustee held bond debt service funds held in escrow pending the resolution of the gating Commonwealth-COFINA Dispute are the property of both COFINA Senior and Subordinate Bonds per COFINA Bond Indenture. Absent a judgement or ruling over who the Bond Trustee held funds belong to, the mediating institutions cannot claim COFINA bondholder Trustee funds.

My September 4, 2018 letter to the Honorable Court illustrates how Mediation Team Members advantageously purchased over \$1.1 billion COFINA Subordinate Bonds premised on material non-public information. With these low cost purchases made during court led mediations, these Institutions listed as 'PSA Consummation Cost Parties' have built a war chest of almost 48% of outstanding COFINA Subordinate Bonds that brings them within striking distance of a majority COFINA Settlement vote.

Apparently after manipulating the COFINA Settlement and suspicious trading on material non-public information of the confidential court-led mediation, the fine print of the PSA says the 'PSA Consummation Cost Parties' will be rewarded and Senior bondholders will receive \$619 of trustee held funds. It is hard to believe the extent of 'Taking' from the retail Subordinate bondholders not represented in the court led mediation. COFINA Subordinate Bondholders, be they Islanders, retirees or households, should not be forced to accept over a 40% haircut, let alone pay manipulating mediating teams for running rough shod over assets that don't belong to the mediating Institutions and be excluded from the distribution of trustee held funds.

Without an answer to the Gating Question (Who owns the COFINA Pledged Revenue), IT WOULD BE UNFAIR FOR THE COURT TO ALLOW SOME MEDIATING TEAM MEMBERS TO BARTER away 46% of the

COFINA Pledged SUT while their settlement proposal utilizes essentially the same COFINA structure that was in question. Especially since the court has not determined to whom Pledged SUT belongs and retail bondholders, including Islanders, are not represented in the Mediation.

I am disappointed that the Bond Trustee, Bank of New York Mellon, has failed the retail bondholders' trust. COFINA Subordinate Bondholders have every reason to put their faith in the COFINA Bond Trustee, Bank of New York Mellon, to uphold rights of all COFINA Bondholders. Both Senior and Subordinate Bonds are issued under the same COFINA Bond Indenture and COFINA Enabling Legislation. Pledged revenues are adequate for funding both COFINA Senior and Subordinate Bonds and COFINA is a solvent entity. Lack of funds and organization kept COFINA Subordinate bondholders, mostly retail investors from all walks of life, from participating in the court led mediations of the Commonwealth-COFINA Dispute.

In a court approved consensual agreement all parties should walk away feeling they were treated fairly. For SECURED DEBT fully funded with sufficient revenues, the recovery differential between SENIOR bonds and SUB Bonds should be fair. **When a SENIOR BOND stands to receive 93 cents recovery, a SUB BOND could be expected to receive between 75 cents and 80 cents to exchange SUB BONDS INTO SENIOR BONDS. The recovery differential proposed in the Settlement Agreement is that SENIOR BONDS get a 7% haircut while SUB Bonds face a 43% haircut which is SIX TIMES the haircut on the SENIOR BONDS.** This recovery differential offers an unjust risk-reward because both SENIOR and SUB Bonds are secured by the same lien and COFINA agency is SOLVENT.

The Bond Trustee must protect the retail Subordinate bondholders and not allow \$332 million to be paid to large institutions for mediating a lopsided deal with a 93% recovery for institutionally held COFINA Seniors and a meager 56% for widely held COFINA Subordinate Bonds. The Plan penalizes the widely held by individuals COFINA Subordinate Bonds with over a 40% haircut. The \$332 million along with the \$619 million earmarked for Senior bondholders held in trust should be used to benefit ALL bondholders, not just handed to the manipulators and Senior bondholders who appear to have fixed the outcome in their favor.

Faced with an inequitable PSA, I would like to request your consideration to appoint a qualified Public Defender, paid in similar fashion as the mediating attorneys, to guard the unrepresented retail investor. A qualified Public Defender could help channel the concerns of COFINA Subordinate bondholders, particularly, since lack of representation is leading retail investors to severe lopsided outcomes in the largest bankruptcy in history.

Judge Swain, I trust that your actions will uphold the integrity of the best in class U.S. financial markets.

Sincerely,

Seema Balwada, CFA

Encl:

PSA Extract Section II (O)

Application of BNY Mellon Debt Service Fund Monies

PSA Consummation Cost Parties

O. **Consummation Costs:** Notwithstanding anything contained in this Term Sheet or the COFINA Plan of Adjustment to the contrary, in order to compensate parties for the cost of negotiation, confirmation and consummation of this Term Sheet and the COFINA Plan of Adjustment, and in consideration of (1) the execution and delivery of the PSA by each Consummation Cost Party, as defined below, and (2) the obligations and covenants contained in the PSA, Assured, Ambac, National, each holder of a Senior COFINA Bond Claim, and

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each holder of Junior COFINA Bond Claim, each listed on Exhibit "B" hereto (a "Consummation Cost Party"), which executes the PSA consistent with the terms set forth herein by no later than 11:59p.m. (EDT) on August 29, 2018 (the "Deadline"), shall be entitled to receive on the COFINA Effective Date, based upon their respective positions (Insured or otherwise) as of 5:00p.m. (EDT) on August 7, 2018, a pro rata share of cash in an amount equal to two percent (2.0%), truncated to two decimal points, of the (a) aggregate amount of the Senior COFINA Bond Claims, Senior COFINA Bond Claims (Ambac Insured), Senior COFINA Bond Claims (National Insured), Junior COFINA Bond Claims, Junior COFINA Bond Claims (Assured Insured), Senior COFINA Bond Claims (Taxable Election) and Junior COFINA Bond Claims (Taxable Election) (calculated without duplication), minus (b) One Billion Dollars (\$1,000,000,000.00); provided, however, that, with respect to any Senior COFINA Bond Claims (Ambac Insured) and Senior COFINA Bond Claims (National Insured), unless otherwise agreed to, in writing, by Ambac and National, Ambac or National, as the case may be, and not the beneficial holder of such Senior COFINA Bond Claims (Ambac Insured) and Senior COFINA Bond Claims (National Insured) regardless of whether such beneficial holder is also a Consummation Cost Party, shall receive the amount of cash that would have otherwise been distributed to such other Consummation Cost Party in accordance with the provisions of this Section II(O); and, provided, further, that, with respect to the Junior COFINA Bond Claims (Assured Insured), Assured, and not the beneficial holders of the Junior COFINA Bond Claims (Assured Insured), shall receive the amount of cash distributable on account of the Junior COFINA Bond Claims (Assured Insured).

SCHEDULE 2

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Section 103 Cash (Pre-Petition Interest)	124,540,331
PSA Consumption Costs	332,742,277
On-Island Min Taxable Election	20,000,000
On-Island Flex Taxable Election	40,000,000
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Remaining Funds to Seniors	619,527,190
TE COFINA Sr. Cash**	377,273,865
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*All rounding shall be made up to the nearest \$1,000 current interest bond denominations.

**Split Proportional to current TE/TAX ratio on COFINA Sr. of Accreted Value as of Petition Date.

List of Consummation Cost Parties

Ambac Assurance Corporation
Aristea Capital L.L.C.
Assured Guaranty Municipal Corp.
Decagon Holdings 1, L.L.C.
Decagon Holdings 2, L.L.C.
Decagon Holdings 3, L.L.C.
Decagon Holdings 4, L.L.C.
Decagon Holdings 5, L.L.C.
Decagon Holdings 6, L.L.C.
Decagon Holdings 7, L.L.C.
Decagon Holdings 8, L.L.C.
Decagon Holdings 9, L.L.C.
Decagon Holdings 10, L.L.C.
GoldenTree Asset Management LP
Goldman Sachs Asset Management, L.P., on behalf of certain funds and accounts for which it serves as investment manager
Old Bellows Partner LP
OPPENHEIMER FUNDS, INC. as investment advisor for the following accounts:
Oppenheimer Rochester Amt-Free Municipal Fund
Oppenheimer Rochester Amt-Free New York Municipal Fund
Oppenheimer Rochester California Municipal Fund
Oppenheimer Rochester Limited Term California Municipal Fund
Oppenheimer Rochester Short Duration High Yield Municipal Fund (A Series of Oppenheimer Municipal Fund)
Oppenheimer Rochester Limited Term New York Municipal Fund (A Series of Rochester Portfolio Series)
Oppenheimer Rochester New Jersey Municipal Fund (A Series of Oppenheimer Multi-State Municipal Trust)
Oppenheimer Rochester Pennsylvania Municipal Fund (A Series of Oppenheimer Multi-State Municipal Trust)
Oppenheimer Rochester High Yield Municipal Fund (A Series of Oppenheimer Multi-State Municipal Trust)
Oppenheimer Rochester Fund Municipals
Oppenheimer Rochester Minnesota Municipal Fund
OFI GLOBAL INSTITUTIONAL, INC. as investment manager for the following accounts:
MASSMUTUAL International Holding MSC, Inc.
MASSMUTUAL Unified Traditional
First Puerto Rico Tax-Exempt Target Maturity Fund III, Inc.
First Puerto Rico Tax-Exempt Target Maturity Fund IV, Inc.
First Puerto Rico Tax-Exempt Target Maturity Fund V, Inc.
First Puerto Rico Tax-Exempt Target Maturity Fund VII, Inc.
First Puerto Rico Target Maturity Income Opportunities Fund I, Inc.
First Puerto Rico Target Maturity Income Opportunities Fund II, Inc.
First Puerto Rico Tax Advantaged Target Maturity Fund I, Inc.

Tax-Free Puerto Rico Fund, Inc.
Tax-Free Puerto Rico Fund II, Inc.
Tax-Free Puerto Rico Target Maturity Fund, Inc.
Puerto Rico AAA Portfolio Bond Fund, Inc.
Puerto Rico AAA Portfolio Bond Fund II, Inc.
Puerto Rico AAA Portfolio Target Maturity Fund, Inc.
Puerto Rico Fixed Income Fund, Inc.
Puerto Rico Fixed Income Fund I, Inc. Puerto
Rico Fixed Income Fund III, Inc. Puerto Rico
Fixed Income Fund IV, Inc. Puerto Rico
Fixed Income Fund V, Inc.
Puerto Rico Fixed Income Fund VI, Inc.
Puerto Rico GNMA & U.S. Government Target Maturity Fund, Inc.
Puerto Rico Mortgage-Backed & U.S. Government Securities Fund, Inc.
UBS IRA Select Growth & Income Puerto Rico Fund
Puerto Rico Investors Tax-Free Fund, Inc.
Puerto Rico Investors Tax-Free Fund, Inc. II
Puerto Rico Investors Tax-Free Fund III, Inc.
Puerto Rico Investors Tax-Free Fund IV, Inc.
Puerto Rico Investors Tax-Free Fund V, Inc.
Puerto Rico Investors Tax-Free Fund VI, Inc.
Puerto Rico Investors Bond Fund I
Santander
Scoggin Management LP
Taconic Capital Advisors L.P.
Taconic Master Fund 1.5 L.P.
Tilden Park Capital Management LP
Whitebox Advisors LLC

September 12, 2018

The Honorable Laura Taylor Swain
United State District Judge
Courtroom 17C
Daniel Patrick Moynihan
United State Courthouse
500 Pearl Street
New York, New York 10007-1312

Dear Judge Swain:

I am a disabled retiree who is invested in the General Obligation Debt of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. The holder of **\$40,000.00** face amount of the **Puerto Rico Commonwealth General Obligation Bonds 5% of July 1, 2041**, [REDACTED], the periodic interest payments associated with these holdings have not been paid. I have filed claim as per the proceedings and await your ruling.

Of question, however, is the point of my holdings being guaranteed seniority under the Puerto Rico Constitution, specifically Article VI. As the article states these obligations are to be paid first and foremost ahead of any other Puerto Rico Government expenditures and that the Governor has the obligation to reduce all other appropriations to comply with this article.

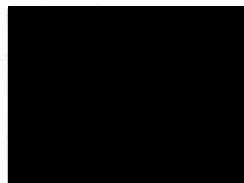
Recent information seems to classify these senior obligations as unsecured debt. I ask the question "what is more secure than constitutional inclusion of these obligations"? To violate this seniority would effectively nullify constitutional articles, the highest law in the land. Article VI is deserving of court, even bankruptcy court protection. Would not the other articles also be open to nullification as well, such as the right to vote, or equal protection under the law?

I also ask the question, what protections will be afforded new funding for Puerto Rico if the sanctity of the constitution is violated?

Thank you for your attention.



Robert F. Schott





Puerto Rico Bankruptcy - Request for Referral to the Department of Justice

[REDACTED] to: swaindprcorresp

09/20/2018 12:29 PM

Cc: STMangiaracina

From:

To: swaindprcorresp@nysd.uscourts.gov

Cc:

September 20, 2018

Sent via Email

Hon. Laura Taylor Swain
U.S. District Court S.D.N.Y.
500 Pearl Street
New York, NY 10007

My name is Stephen T. Mangiaracina, Esq. I am a COFINA junior bondholder.

On May 5, 2017, the Puerto Rico sales Tax Financing Corporation (COFINA) filed a Voluntary Petition for Title III bankruptcy protection, which is attached hereto as Attachment A. An automatic stay was granted upon the filing.

The issues presented by the filing are ones of criminality. No default is claimed or an inability to pay on the two claims listed. One is a specious credit SWAP by Lehman Brothers Holdings, Inc. and the other by KPMG, LLC for auditing fees. The boxes to indicate whether the claims are contingent, unliquidated, or disputed are left blank. At the time of the filing, COFINA had been in existence for approximately 11 years and, upon information and belief never filed for bankruptcy protection upon receiving a bill.

COFINA was formed as an independent public corporation in 2006 by the then credit dead Commonwealth of Puerto Rico to raise money for the Commonwealth. COFINA issued and sold bonds backed by sales taxes collected and held in trust, separate from the funds deposited into the Commonwealth's general treasury. This is distinct from General Obligation bonds backed by the full faith and credit of the Commonwealth.

Then on May 5, 2017, COFINA sought a stay from meeting its obligations to its bondholders, such as me; which it had never done before. It listed itself as a debtor, but it was not in default of meeting any of its debt obligations or in danger of doing so. By doing so, it turned itself over to the control of the Financial Oversight and Management Board (FOMB).

Annexed hereto as Attachment B, is an opinion written by David Skeel, one of the members of FOMB. It is in the opinion section of the Wall Street Journal, September 13, 2018 edition. Mr Skeel set forth the FOMB's mission statement. Simply put, the FOMB will do anything and everything to restructure the Commonwealth's debt. He states that in order for the FOMB to meet its goal, every constituency must bear some of the sacrifice. Thus the right of a COFINA junior bondholder, such as me, to not have one's property wrongfully taken along with the right to due process be damned.

I respectfully ask the Court to refer the May 5, 2017 filing by COFINA to the Department of Justice for investigation as to whether there were criminal acts committed related to the filing. It is hard to fathom the COFINA Directors filing without solicitation from members of the Financial Oversight and Management Board and the Commonwealth political class. The Directors are appointed by the Governor. There are more than sufficient sales tax revenues flowing into COFINA's trust account held by The Bank of New York Mellon, as Trustee to have met its obligations to its bondholders on May 5, 2017 and through the maturity of the bonds.

Thus, the filing would be for the specific purpose of giving the FOMB control over COFINA so it could manipulate a wrongful taking of property belonging to COFINA bondholders, for the benefit of the Commonwealth. This is what it is attempting to do right now. COFINA had no reason to file other than outside pressure placed on it. As a public corporation for 11 years it was doing just fine with meeting its obligations to its bondholders.

This Court entertained correspondence from interested parties that are now before the Court. I have sent the Court emails on August 15, 2018, August 10, 2018, August 7, 2018, July 2, 2018, June 27, 2018, June 15, 2018 and May 17, 2018, without further contacts (hereto attached as Attachment C). The Court entered this correspondence along with some from other interested parties on the Case Docket with the Court noting there were no responses.

Throughout the correspondence, my understanding was that COFINA was not in default and was ready, willing, and able to meet its obligations to its bondholders, but for a stay imposed by this Court, to remain until the issue as to COFINA's constitutionality was decided. I only learned recently that COFINA, while never in default on any of its debt obligations, filed for voluntary Title III bankruptcy protection.

My June 27, 2018 letter to the Court states in part:

“The efforts of those seeking “settlement” would result in the taking of property belonging to others and having it anointed by judicial process. This is hubris at its best.”

My June 15, 2018 letter to the Court states in part:

“My family just wants a decision. This settlement scheme being hatched smells. The Oversight Board’s interests which are the Commonwealths, are contrary to those of the sales tax bondholders. It should not be allowed to orchestrate a settlement scenario where it controls everything including the outcome to avoid a decision it apparently fears coming soon. We do not have the deep pockets and organizational capacity to engage in such a charade. I assume most of the other sales tax bondholders are similarly situated. People (families) need to plan their lives and know where they stand, win or lose. I believe the Court at this point in time knows how it intends to rule on this matter. I respectfully ask the Court to render a decision. Thank you.”

Mr Skeel (Attachment B) gives no mention of the “little people” who would be hurt if the Oversight Board could wrongfully take some of their property. COFINA junior bondholders are owned by retirees who are residents of Puerto Rico and elsewhere throughout the world. The income from these bonds is their pension. According to Mr. Skeel’s callous view, anything goes as long as every constituency bears some of the sacrifice to restructure Puerto Rico’s debt. Mr. Skeel is thus telling this Court that it will not be given the opportunity to render a decision on the summary judgment motion that could hold COFINA was constitutionally formed.

According to Mr. Skeel, the COFINA bondholders must have some sacrifice. Mr. Skeel set forth the Oversight Board’s mission statement. If there is any chance above zero that the Oversight Board colluded with COFINA and others to file the May 5, 2017 voluntary petition for

bankruptcy protection, so it could take over COFINA for the benefit of the Commonwealth and to the detriment of its bondholders, Federal Agents, including forensic accountants should look into this.

If it turns out that criminality exists, then this Court would have aided and abetted a criminal enterprise. The Court has granted every request by the Oversight Board to stay a decision on the summary judgment motion before you. The Court has publically commented about terms of a proposed settlement and thus indicates it does not intend to render a decision. This emboldens the FOMB.

I have been an attorney for 38 years. The usual course of events, particularly a bench trial with several parties, is for all parties to approach the Court and suggest the possibility of a settlement exists and would request the Court assist. It could be the reverse and the Court asks all the parties if a chance of settlement exists and offers to help.

Here we have the FOMB, unelected political appointees instigating and controlling what it claims to be negotiations, right after the motion was submitted to this Court for decision on April 10, 2018.

The difference with a presiding judge assisting in settlement talks is that the Judge does not have skin in the game. The parties can walk away and continue the trial. Here, the FOMB has skin in the game. Its mission is to pull in as much money as it can for the Commonwealth. It can turn COFINA bondholders against each other. Here the victims are the retail junior bondholders. Deals were cut with insurance carriers and their insureds. Parties agreed not to sell their bonds to assure a successful vote down the road. The retail junior bondholders, whose bonds are not part of an institutions portfolio, which include both senior and junior, get sold out. COFINA will continue to survive and the parties' agreement will settle the motion. If this is not a criminal enterprise, what is?

If criminality exists now, it should not be made to disappear with a preordained vote. Issues of criminality must be addressed now. Does the Commonwealth get a special system of justice where due process is thrown out and a wrongful taking becomes legal because it gets anointed by the Court?

At the time of submission to the Court for decision and order on April 10, 2018, I felt very comfortable as to an ultimate decision. If COFINA is found to be constitutionally formed then its bondholders get back interest due, future interest until maturity of bonds and then payment of their face value by COFINA.

Yet even a decision by this Court holding COFINA was unconstitutionally formed would be better than a settlement that would wrongfully take my property and deny me the due process that comes with a decision and order. There would be the right to an appeal. In such case, the COFINA senior bondholders and their insurers would be the first to file notices of appeal. The seniors and juniors would all be same level general creditors of the Commonwealth.

I respectfully ask the Court to refer the circumstances of the settlement negotiations to the Department of Justice for investigation along with what I set forth above regarding the circumstances of the May 5, 2017 filing for voluntary Title III bankruptcy protection for COFINA.

I ask the Court to appoint a guardian for COFINA and that the Court order that the FOMB be disassociated from COFINA's affairs.

Respectfully,

Stephen T. Mangiaracina, Esq.



Attachment A-Cofinas May 5, 2017 Voluntary Title III Bankruptcy Petition.pdf



Attachment B-David Skeel's 9-13-18 WSJ Opinion Article .pdfAttachment C- STM's Correspondence to the Court.pdf



Fill in this information to identify the case:

United States District Court for the:
District of Puerto Rico

Case number (if known): _____ (PROMESA Title III)

Check if this is
an amended filing

Title III Petition for Covered Territory or Covered Instrumentality

This form is designed to comply with section 304(a) of Puerto Rico Oversight, Management, and Economic Stability Act, 48 U.S.C. § 2164 ("PROMESA").

If more space is needed, attach a separate sheet to this form. On the top of any additional pages, write the Debtor's name and the case number (if known).

1. Debtor's name

Puerto Rico Sales Tax Financing Corporation (COFINA)

2. All other names Debtor used in the last 8 years

Corporación del Fondo de Interés Apremiante (COFINA)

Include any assumed names,
trade names, and *doing business*
as names

3. Debtor's address

Principal place of business

De Diego Avenue, Stop 22 or PO Box 42001

Number Street

San Juan, PR 00940

City State ZIP Code

Address for Financial Oversight and Management Board for Puerto Rico, as Representative of Debtor per PROMESA § 315

Jacob Javits Federal Bldg., 26 Federal Plaza

Number Street

Room 2-128, Attn: Jaime El Koury

P.O. Box

New York, NY 10278

City State ZIP Code

County

4. Debtor's website (URL)

http://www.gdb-pur.com/investors_resources/cofina.html

Financial Oversight and

<https://juntasupervision.pr.gov/index.php/en/home/>

Management Board website (URL)

5. Type of Title III Debtor

Covered Territory (as defined in PROMESA § 5(8))

Covered Territorial Instrumentality (as defined in PROMESA § 5(7))

6. Are any Title III or Title VI cases pending or being filed by an affiliate of the Debtor?

No.

Yes Debtor The Commonwealth of Puerto Rico Relationship Affiliate

District Puerto Rico

When 05 / 03 / 2017

MM / DD / YYYY

Case number, if known 17-cv-1578

List all cases. If more than 1, attach a separate list.

7. Why is the Title III case filed in *this* District?

Check all that apply:

This is the United States District Court for the covered territory or covered territorial instrumentality, as applicable (PROMESA § 307(a))

This is the United States District Court for the jurisdiction in which the Oversight Board maintains an office that is located outside of the territory (PROMESA § 307(b))

Territory does not have a district court (U.S. District Court of Hawaii only) (PROMESA § 307(a))

Debtor _____

COFINA

Name _____

Case number (if known) _____

Request for Relief, Declaration, and Signatures

8. Declaration and signature of Financial Oversight and Management Board for Puerto Rico as Representative of Debtor per PROMESA § 315.

The Debtor requests relief in accordance with Title III of PROMESA

I have been authorized to file this petition on behalf of the Financial Oversight and Management Board for Puerto Rico.

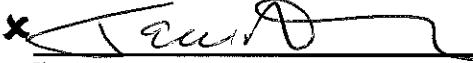
I have examined the information in this petition and the documents attached to this petition as listed below and have a reasonable belief that the information is true and correct.

Schedule A: Certification of Resolutions Adopted by the Financial Oversight and Management Board for Puerto Rico Pursuant to PROMESA §§ 104(j) and 206(a).

Schedule B: List of Creditors Who Have the 20 Largest Unsecured Claims and Are Not Insiders

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on 05/05/2017
MM / DD / YYYY


Signature _____


Printed name _____

Title _____

Signature of Attorney for Financial Oversight and Management Board for Puerto Rico as Representative of Debtor per PROMESA § 315


Signature _____

Date 05/05/2017
MM / DD / YYYY

Martin J. Bienenstock (pro hac vice pending)

Printed name _____

Proskauer Rose LLP

Firm name _____

11 Times Square

Number Street _____

New York

City _____

NY

State 10036

ZIP Code _____

212.969.3000

Contact phone _____

mbienenstock@proskauer.com

Email address _____

1542554

Bar number _____

NY

State _____

Signature of Attorney for Financial Oversight and Management Board for Puerto Rico as representative of Debtor per PROMESA § 315


Signature _____

Date May 5, 2017
MM / DD / YYYY

Hermann D. Bauer-Alvarez

Printed name _____

O'Neill & Borges LLC

Firm name _____

American International Plaza, 250 Muñoz Rivera Avenue, Ste. 800

Number Street _____

San Juan, Puerto Rico

City _____

00918-1813

787-282-5723

Contact phone _____

State ZIP Code

Hermann.Bauer@oneillborges.com

Email address _____

215 205, Puerto Rico

Bar number _____

State _____

Schedule A

Certification of Resolutions Adopted by the Financial Oversight and Management Board

CERTIFICATION OF RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE FINANCIAL OVERSIGHT AND MANAGEMENT BOARD FOR PUERTO RICO BY UNANIMOUS WRITTEN CONSENT

(Puerto Rico Sales Tax Financing Corporation (COFINA))

I, the undersigned, General Counsel of the Financial Oversight and Management Board for Puerto Rico (the “Oversight Board”), do hereby certify that (i) attached is a true and correct copy of the resolutions of the Oversight Board adopted on May 5, 2017 by Unanimous Written Consent, and (ii) such resolutions have not been modified or rescinded, and remain in full force and effect.

By:

Name: Jaime El Koury
Title: General Counsel
Date: May 5, 2017



FINANCIAL OVERSIGHT AND MANAGEMENT BOARD FOR PUERTO RICO

UNANIMOUS WRITTEN CONSENT APPROVING AND ISSUING CERTIFICATIONS PURSUANT TO SECTIONS 104 AND 206 OF PROMESA FOR THE PUERTO RICO SALES TAX FINANCING CORPORATION (COFINA)

WHEREAS on June 30, 2016, the federal Puerto Rico Oversight, Management, and Economic Stability Act ("PROMESA")¹ was enacted; and

WHEREAS Section 101 of PROMESA created the Financial Oversight and Management Board for Puerto Rico (the "Oversight Board"); and

WHEREAS on September 30, 2016, the Puerto Rico Sales Tax Financing Corporation ("COFINA") was designated by the Oversight Board as a Covered Territorial Instrumentality pursuant to Section 101(d)(1)(A) of PROMESA; and

WHEREAS the Oversight Board has been advised that COFINA desires to effect a plan to adjust its debt pursuant to Title III of PROMESA; and

WHEREAS in connection with the commencement of a Title III case for COFINA, the Oversight Board is required (i) pursuant to Section 206 of PROMESA, to make certain Restructuring Determinations (as defined below) and to issue a restructuring certification as to such determinations, and (ii) pursuant to Section 104(j) of PROMESA, to certify the filing by COFINA of a voluntary petition under Title III of PROMESA; and

WHEREAS following discussions with COFINA and its legal and financial advisors, and after consultation with the Oversight Board's legal and financial advisors, and following extensive deliberation, the Oversight Board has determined, in its sole discretion, that (1) COFINA has made good-faith efforts to reach a consensual restructuring with creditors; (2) COFINA has adopted procedures necessary to deliver timely audited financial statements and made public draft financial statements and other information sufficient for any interested person to make an informed decision with respect to a possible restructuring; (3) COFINA is a Covered Territorial Instrumentality that is subject to a Territory Fiscal Plan certified by the Oversight Board; and (4) no order approving a Qualifying Modification under Section 601 of PROMESA has been entered with respect to COFINA (the foregoing determinations, the "Restructuring Determinations"); and

¹ Capitalized terms used but not defined herein have the definitions given to them in PROMESA.

WHEREAS following discussions with COFINA and its legal and financial advisors, and after consultation with the Oversight Board's legal and financial advisors, and following extensive deliberation, the Oversight Board has determined it is necessary and appropriate in order to protect the residents of Puerto Rico, and in the best interests of the creditors of COFINA, for a voluntary petition under Title III of PROMESA to be filed for COFINA in the United States District Court for the District of Puerto Rico (the "District Court"); and

WHEREAS it is the Oversight Board's intention in making its determinations in connection with such Title III filing (1) that such filing should not preclude efforts to implement consensual debt restructurings if possible and practicable, and (2) to continue negotiations with the creditors of COFINA with a view to implementing consensual debt restructurings to the extent possible and appropriate;

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY RESOLVED that the Oversight Board approves and certifies the Restructuring Determinations pursuant to section 206 of PROMESA; and it is further

RESOLVED that, pursuant to section 104(j) of PROMESA, the Oversight Board approves and certifies the filing in the District Court of a voluntary petition under Title III of PROMESA for COFINA at such time as the Chair or Executive Director of the Oversight Board determines to be appropriate; and it is further

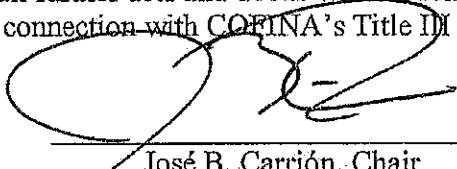
RESOLVED that, for the avoidance of doubt, these resolutions shall constitute (i) the restructuring certificate required to be issued by the Oversight Board pursuant to Section 206 of PROMESA, and (ii) the certification required to be issued by the Oversight Board for the filing of a Title III petition for COFINA pursuant to Section 104(j) of PROMESA; and it is further

RESOLVED that the Executive Director, General Counsel and any other officer of the Oversight Board now or hereafter appointed by the Oversight Board (each, an "Authorized Officer") shall be, and each hereby is, authorized and empowered to execute and publish (including by attaching a copy thereof to a Title III Petition filed for COFINA) a certificate or certificates that certify (i) the Restructuring Determinations of the Oversight Board pursuant to Section 206 of PROMESA, (ii) the filing of a Title III petition for COFINA pursuant to Section 104(j) of PROMESA, and (iii) the other approvals and authorizations of the Oversight Board set forth in these resolutions; and it is further

RESOLVED that each Authorized Officer shall be, and each hereby is, authorized and empowered to execute and file in the name and on behalf of Oversight Board, as the "representative" of COFINA pursuant to Section 315 of PROMESA, all petitions (including, but not limited to, a Title III petition), schedules, motions, lists, applications, pleadings, affidavits and other papers to be filed in the District Court (and in such other courts of competent jurisdiction as may be applicable), and, in connection therewith, to employ and retain all assistance by legal counsel, accountants, financial advisors, investment bankers and other

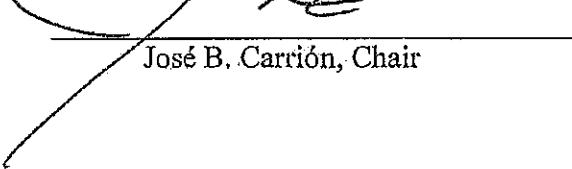
professionals, and to take and perform any and all further acts and deeds which such Authorized Officer deems necessary, proper, or desirable in connection with CORINA's Title II case.

Dated: May , 2017



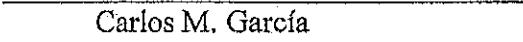
José B. Carrión, Chair

Dated: May , 2017



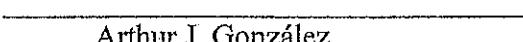
Andrew G. Biggs

Dated: May , 2017



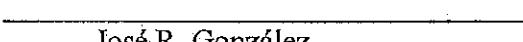
Carlos M. García

Dated: May , 2017



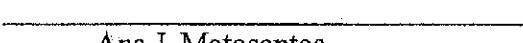
Arthur J. González

Dated: May , 2017



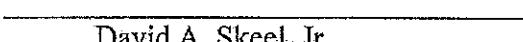
José R. González

Dated: May , 2017



Ana J. Matosantos

Dated: May , 2017



David A. Skeel, Jr.

professionals, and to take and perform any and all further acts and deeds which such Authorized Officer deems necessary, proper, or desirable in connection with COFINA's Title III case.

Dated: May __, 2017

José B. Carrión, Chair



Dated: May 5, 2017

Andrew G. Biggs

Dated: May __, 2017

Carlos M. García

Dated: May __, 2017

Arthur J. González

Dated: May __, 2017

José R. González

Dated: May __, 2017

Ana J. Matosantos

Dated: May __, 2017

David A. Skeel, Jr.

professionals, and to take and perform any and all further acts and deeds which such Authorized Officer deems necessary, proper, or desirable in connection with COFINA's Title III case.

Dated: May __, 2017

José B. Carrión, Chair

Dated: May __, 2017

Andrew G. Biggs

Dated: May 5, 2017


Carlos M. García

Dated: May __, 2017

Arthur J. González

Dated: May __, 2017

José R. González

Dated: May __, 2017

Ana J. Matosantos

Dated: May __, 2017

David A. Skeel, Jr.

professionals, and to take and perform any and all further acts and deeds which such authority
or other action necessary, proper, or desirable in connection with Plaintiff's Title III case.

Dated: May 1, 2017

John R. Connon, Chair

Dated: May 1, 2017

Andrew G. Miller

Dated: May 1, 2017

James M. Carter

Dated: May 1, 2017

Robert R. Connon

Dated: May 1, 2017

John R. Connon

Dated: May 1, 2017

James M. Carter

Dated: May 1, 2017

Robert R. Connon

professionals, and to take and perform any and all further acts and deeds which such Authorized Officer deems necessary, proper, or desirable in connection with COFINA's Title III case.

Dated: May __, 2017

José B. Carrión, Chair

Dated: May __, 2017

Andrew G. Biggs

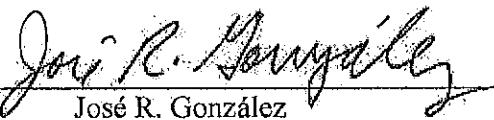
Dated: May __, 2017

Carlos M. García

Dated: May __, 2017

Arthur J. González

Dated: May 5, 2017



José R. González

José R. González

Dated: May __, 2017

Ana J. Matosantos

Dated: May __, 2017

David A. Skeel, Jr.

professionals, and to take and perform any and all further acts and deeds which such Authorized Officer deems necessary, proper, or desirable in connection with COFINA's Title III case.

Dated: May __, 2017

José B. Carrión, Chair

Dated: May __, 2017

Andrew G. Biggs

Dated: May __, 2017

Carlos M. García

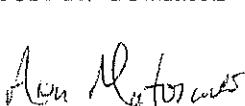
Dated: May __, 2017

Arthur J. González

Dated: May __, 2017

José R. González

Dated: May 1, 2017

 
Ana J. Matosantos

Dated: May __, 2017

David A. Skeel, Jr.

professionals, and to take and perform any and all further acts and deeds which such Authorized Officer deems necessary, proper, or desirable in connection with COFINA's Title III case.

Dated: May __, 2017

José B. Carrión, Chair

Dated: May __, 2017

Andrew G. Biggs

Dated: May __, 2017

Carlos M. García

Dated: May __, 2017

Arthur J. González

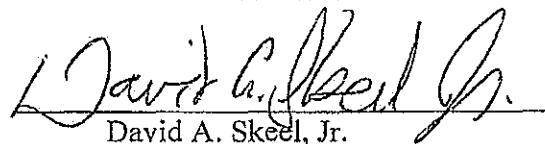
Dated: May __, 2017

José R. González

Dated: May __, 2017

Ana J. Matosantos

Dated: May 5, 2017



David A. Skeel, Jr.

Schedule B

List of Creditors Who Have the 20 Largest Unsecured Claims and Are Not Insiders

Case Information

Debtor : Puerto Rico Sales Tax Financing Corporation

United States District Court for Puerto Rico

Case Number: _____

List of Creditors Who Have the 20 Largest Unsecured Claims and Are Not Insiders¹

	Name of creditor and complete mailing address, including zip code	Name, telephone number, and email address of creditor contact	Nature of the claim (for example, trade debts, bank loans, professional services, and government contracts)	Indicate if claim is contingent, unliquidated, or disputed	Amount of Claim
1	Lehman Brothers Holdings Inc.	Weil, Gotshal & Manges LLP 767 Fifth Avenue New York, New York 10153 Attn: Garrett A. Fail Fax: (212) 310-8007 Email: garrett.fail@weil.com	Legal Claim - SWAP		\$3,400,000
2	KPMG, LLC	American Intl. Plaza, 250 Ave. Luis Muñoz Rivera San Juan, PR 00918 Attn: Angel Perez & Luisette Negron Fax: (787) 754-6175 Email: aperez@kpmg.com lnegron@kpmg.com	Audit Fees		\$218,810.56
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					
16					

¹ The Puerto Rico Sales Tax Financing Corporation reserves all rights to amend or supplement this list from time to time, in all respects, as may be necessary or appropriate. Nothing herein shall be deemed an admission or a waiver of any rights, claims, and defenses.

Name of creditor and complete mailing address, including zip code	Name, telephone number, and email address of creditor contact	Nature of the claim (for example, trade debts, bank loans, professional services, and government contracts)	Indicate if claim is contingent, unliquidated, or disputed	Amount of Claim
17				
18				
19				
20				

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF PUERTO RICO

CATEGORY SHEET

You must accompany your complaint with this Category Sheet, and the Civil Cover Sheet (JS-44).

Attorney Name (Last, First, MI):

USDC-PR Bar Number:

Email Address:

1. Title (caption) of the Case (provide only the names of the first party on each side):

Plaintiff:

Defendant:

2. Indicate the category to which this case belongs:

Ordinary Civil Case
 Social Security
 Banking
 Injunction

3. Indicate the title and number of related cases (if any).

4. Has a prior action between the same parties and based on the same claim ever been filed before this Court?

Yes
 No

5. Is this case required to be heard and determined by a district court of three judges pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2284?

Yes
 No

6. Does this case question the constitutionality of a state statute? (See, Fed.R.Civ. P. 24)

Yes
 No

Date Submitted:

rev. Dec. 2009

[Print Form](#)

[Reset Form](#)

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON NEXT PAGE OF THIS FORM.)

I. (a) PLAINTIFFS

Puerto Rico Sales Tax Financing Corporation (COFINA) (Debtor)

DEFENDANTS(b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff
*(EXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES)*County of Residence of First Listed Defendant
*(IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES ONLY)*NOTE: IN LAND CONDEMNATION CASES, USE THE LOCATION OF
THE TRACT OF LAND INVOLVED.Attorneys (*If Known*)(c) Attorneys (*Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number*)
Proskauer Rose LLP, 11 Times Square, New York, NY, 10036, Tel:
212-96-3000; O'NEILL & BORGES LLC, 250 Muñoz Rivera Avenue,
Suite 800, San Juan, PR 00918; Tel: (787) 764-8181**II. BASIS OF JURISDICTION** (*Place an "X" in One Box Only*)

<input type="checkbox"/> 1 U.S. Government Plaintiff	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3 Federal Question <i>(U.S. Government Not a Party)</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> 2 U.S. Government Defendant	<input type="checkbox"/> 4 Diversity <i>(Indicate Citizenship of Parties in Item III)</i>

III. CITIZENSHIP OF PRINCIPAL PARTIES (*Place an "X" in One Box for Plaintiff and One Box for Defendant*)

Citizen of This State	PTF	DEF	PTF	DEF
<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	Incorporated or Principal Place of Business In This State	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 4
<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	Incorporated and Principal Place of Business In Another State	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	Foreign Nation	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 6

IV. NATURE OF SUIT (*Place an "X" in One Box Only*)

CONTRACT	TORTS	FORFEITURE/PENALTY	BANKRUPTCY	OTHER STATUTES
<input type="checkbox"/> 110 Insurance	PERSONAL INJURY	PERSONAL INJURY	<input type="checkbox"/> 422 Appeal 28 USC 158	<input type="checkbox"/> 375 False Claims Act
<input type="checkbox"/> 120 Marine	<input type="checkbox"/> 310 Airplane	<input type="checkbox"/> 365 Personal Injury - Product Liability	<input type="checkbox"/> 423 Withdrawal 28 USC 157	<input type="checkbox"/> 376 Qui Tam (31 USC 3729(a))
<input type="checkbox"/> 130 Miller Act	<input type="checkbox"/> 315 Airplane Product Liability	<input type="checkbox"/> 367 Health Care/ Pharmaceutical Personal Injury Product Liability	PROPERTY RIGHTS	<input type="checkbox"/> 400 State Reapportionment
<input type="checkbox"/> 140 Negotiable Instrument	<input type="checkbox"/> 320 Assault, Libel & Slander	<input type="checkbox"/> 368 Asbestos Personal Injury Product Liability	<input type="checkbox"/> 820 Copyrights	<input type="checkbox"/> 410 Antitrust
<input type="checkbox"/> 150 Recovery of Overpayment & Enforcement of Judgment	<input type="checkbox"/> 330 Federal Employers' Liability	<input type="checkbox"/> 370 Other Fraud	<input type="checkbox"/> 830 Patent	<input type="checkbox"/> 430 Banks and Banking
<input type="checkbox"/> 151 Medicare Act	<input type="checkbox"/> 340 Marine	<input type="checkbox"/> 371 Truth in Lending	<input type="checkbox"/> 840 Trademark	<input type="checkbox"/> 450 Commerce
<input type="checkbox"/> 152 Recovery of Defaulted Student Loans (Excludes Veterans)	<input type="checkbox"/> 345 Marine Product Liability	<input type="checkbox"/> 380 Other Personal Property Damage	SOCIAL SECURITY	<input type="checkbox"/> 460 Deportation
<input type="checkbox"/> 153 Recovery of Overpayment of Veteran's Benefits	<input type="checkbox"/> 350 Motor Vehicle	<input type="checkbox"/> 385 Property Damage Product Liability	<input type="checkbox"/> 861 HIA (1395ff)	<input type="checkbox"/> 470 Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations
<input type="checkbox"/> 160 Stockholders' Suits	<input type="checkbox"/> 355 Motor Vehicle Product Liability	<input type="checkbox"/> 710 Fair Labor Standards Act	<input type="checkbox"/> 862 Black Lung (923)	<input type="checkbox"/> 480 Consumer Credit
<input type="checkbox"/> 190 Other Contract	<input type="checkbox"/> 360 Other Personal Injury	<input type="checkbox"/> 720 Labor/Management Relations	<input type="checkbox"/> 863 DIWC/DIW (405(g))	<input type="checkbox"/> 490 Cable/Sat TV
<input type="checkbox"/> 195 Contract Product Liability	<input type="checkbox"/> 362 Personal Injury - Medical Malpractice	<input type="checkbox"/> 740 Railway Labor Act	<input type="checkbox"/> 864 SSID Title XVI	<input type="checkbox"/> 850 Securities/Commodities/ Exchange
<input type="checkbox"/> 196 Franchise		<input type="checkbox"/> 751 Family and Medical Leave Act	<input type="checkbox"/> 865 RSI (405(g))	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 890 Other Statutory Actions
		<input type="checkbox"/> 790 Other Labor Litigation		<input type="checkbox"/> 891 Agricultural Acts
		<input type="checkbox"/> 791 Employee Retirement Income Security Act		<input type="checkbox"/> 893 Environmental Matters
			FEDERAL TAX SUITS	<input type="checkbox"/> 895 Freedom of Information Act
			<input type="checkbox"/> 870 Taxes (U.S. Plaintiff or Defendant)	<input type="checkbox"/> 896 Arbitration
			<input type="checkbox"/> 871 IRS—Third Party 26 USC 7609	<input type="checkbox"/> 899 Administrative Procedure Act/Review or Appeal of Agency Decision
				<input type="checkbox"/> 950 Constitutionality of State Statutes

V. ORIGIN (*Place an "X" in One Box Only*)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1 Original Proceeding	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 Removed from State Court	<input type="checkbox"/> 3 Remanded from Appellate Court	<input type="checkbox"/> 4 Reinstated or Reopened	<input type="checkbox"/> 5 Transferred from Another District (<i>specify</i>)	<input type="checkbox"/> 6 Multidistrict Litigation - Transfer	<input type="checkbox"/> 8 Multidistrict Litigation - Direct File
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Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you are filing (*Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity*):
48 U.S.C.A. §§ 2101-2241.**VI. CAUSE OF ACTION**Brief description of cause:
Title III case under the Puerto Rico Oversight, Management, and Economic Stability Act, 48 U.S.C.A. § 2101-2244**VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:** CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION
UNDER RULE 23, F.R.Cv.P. DEMAND \$ CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint:
JURY DEMAND: Yes No**VIII. RELATED CASE(S)***(See instructions):*

IF ANY

JUDGE

DOCKET NUMBER

DATE

May 5, 2017

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD

Hermann D. Bauer

RECEIPT #

AMOUNT

APPLYING IFFP

JUDGE

MAG. JUDGE

INSTRUCTIONS FOR ATTORNEYS COMPLETING CIVIL COVER SHEET FORM JS 44

Authority For Civil Cover Sheet

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replaces nor supplements the filings and service of pleading or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. Consequently, a civil cover sheet is submitted to the Clerk of Court for each civil complaint filed. The attorney filing a case should complete the form as follows:

- I.(a) **Plaintiffs-Defendants.** Enter names (last, first, middle initial) of plaintiff and defendant. If the plaintiff or defendant is a government agency, use only the full name or standard abbreviations. If the plaintiff or defendant is an official within a government agency, identify first the agency and then the official, giving both name and title.
- (b) **County of Residence.** For each civil case filed, except U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county where the first listed plaintiff resides at the time of filing. In U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county in which the first listed defendant resides at the time of filing. (NOTE: In land condemnation cases, the county of residence of the "defendant" is the location of the tract of land involved.)
- (c) **Attorneys.** Enter the firm name, address, telephone number, and attorney of record. If there are several attorneys, list them on an attachment, noting in this section "(see attachment)".

II. **Jurisdiction.** The basis of jurisdiction is set forth under Rule 8(a), F.R.Cv.P., which requires that jurisdictions be shown in pleadings. Place an "X" in one of the boxes. If there is more than one basis of jurisdiction, precedence is given in the order shown below.

United States plaintiff. (1) Jurisdiction based on 28 U.S.C. 1345 and 1348. Suits by agencies and officers of the United States are included here.

United States defendant. (2) When the plaintiff is suing the United States, its officers or agencies, place an "X" in this box.

Federal question. (3) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 1331, where jurisdiction arises under the Constitution of the United States, an amendment to the Constitution, an act of Congress or a treaty of the United States. In cases where the U.S. is a party, the U.S. plaintiff or defendant code takes precedence, and box 1 or 2 should be marked.

Diversity of citizenship. (4) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 1332, where parties are citizens of different states. When Box 4 is checked, the citizenship of the different parties must be checked. (See Section III below; **NOTE: federal question actions take precedence over diversity cases.**)

III. **Residence (citizenship) of Principal Parties.** This section of the JS 44 is to be completed if diversity of citizenship was indicated above. Mark this section for each principal party.

IV. **Nature of Suit.** Place an "X" in the appropriate box. If there are multiple nature of suit codes associated with the case, pick the nature of suit code that is most applicable. Click here for: [Nature of Suit Code Descriptions](#).

V. **Origin.** Place an "X" in one of the seven boxes.

Original Proceedings. (1) Cases which originate in the United States district courts.

Removed from State Court. (2) Proceedings initiated in state courts may be removed to the district courts under Title 28 U.S.C., Section 1441. When the petition for removal is granted, check this box.

Remanded from Appellate Court. (3) Check this box for cases remanded to the district court for further action. Use the date of remand as the filing date.

Reinstated or Reopened. (4) Check this box for cases reinstated or reopened in the district court. Use the reopening date as the filing date.

Transferred from Another District. (5) For cases transferred under Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1404(a). Do not use this for within district transfers or multidistrict litigation transfers.

Multidistrict Litigation – Transfer. (6) Check this box when a multidistrict case is transferred into the district under authority of Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1407.

Multidistrict Litigation – Direct File. (8) Check this box when a multidistrict case is filed in the same district as the Master MDL docket.

PLEASE NOTE THAT THERE IS NOT AN ORIGIN CODE 7. Origin Code 7 was used for historical records and is no longer relevant due to changes in statute.

VI. **Cause of Action.** Report the civil statute directly related to the cause of action and give a brief description of the cause. **Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity.** Example: U.S. Civil Statute: 47 USC 553 Brief Description: Unauthorized reception of cable service

VII. **Requested in Complaint.** Class Action. Place an "X" in this box if you are filing a class action under Rule 23, F.R.Cv.P.
Demand. In this space enter the actual dollar amount being demanded or indicate other demand, such as a preliminary injunction.
Jury Demand. Check the appropriate box to indicate whether or not a jury is being demanded.

VIII. **Related Cases.** This section of the JS 44 is used to reference related pending cases, if any. If there are related pending cases, insert the docket numbers and the corresponding judge names for such cases.

Date and Attorney Signature. Date and sign the civil cover sheet.

The Protesters vs. the Bondholders

The oversight board for Puerto Rico has a careful balancing act.

By David Skeel

Sept. 13, 2018 6:57 p.m. ET

69 Comments



Students of the University of Puerto Rico protest as a meeting of the Financial Oversight and Management Board takes place in San Juan, March 31, 2017. PHOTO: ALVIN BAEZ/REUTERS

“Wanted” posters with my picture on them recently appeared all over the campus where I teach. As one of the seven members of Puerto Rico’s financial-oversight board, I am, the posters claimed, a “mercenary” who “demands the blood of Puerto Rican people to pay rich Wall Street bondholders.”

If the anonymous authors of the sepia-toned, Wild West-style posters could only meet a few of the “rich Wall Street bondholders,” they might see my colleagues and me a little differently. Perhaps a virtual introduction will suffice.

Start with Aurelius, a prominent hedge fund with large holdings of Puerto Rico bonds. In a lawsuit against the oversight board, Aurelius claims the process by which we were selected violates the Constitution’s Appointments Clause. According to Aurelius, the actions we have taken are therefore null and void. A federal district judge rejected this argument; Aurelius is appealing.

Why blow up the work of the board? Because we’re trying to reduce Puerto Rico’s \$74 billion of debt. On May 3, 2017, we filed bankruptcy-like proceedings (known as Title III) on behalf of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, as Congress authorized us to do in the Puerto Rico Oversight, Management, and Economic Stability Act of 2016, known as Promesa. Title III stops creditors from trying to collect what they’re owed while we and the creditors negotiate the terms of a plan of adjustment. This would all go up in smoke if Aurelius prevailed in court. The hedge fund presumably believed it could force Puerto Rico to pay during the chaos that would ensue.

Other bondholders complain about the five-year fiscal plan we have certified, which is based largely but not entirely on adjustments proposed by Gov. Ricardo Rosselló. According to these creditors, the plan’s cost savings and reforms (including “right sizing” of government and reductions in health-care costs) don’t go far enough. They insist we also should use rosier projections of Puerto Rico’s future economic growth, and of the amounts it can afford to pay creditors.

I’m certain the protesters who made the posters wouldn’t agree. Other posters targeted Julia Keleher, Puerto Rico’s education secretary and the architect of one of the most important reforms already initiated by Mr. Rosselló: a tough but needed restructuring of Puerto Rico’s education system that involves school consolidations and closings to improve educational outcomes.

The oversight board has for the past two years navigated between the protesters’ and creditors’ perspectives, based on a conclusion that Puerto Rico can’t climb out of its fiscal morass unless every constituency bears some of the sacrifice. The debt needs to be restructured, the cost of government reduced and pensions reformed.

Promesa instructed the oversight board to help “achieve fiscal responsibility and access to the capital markets.” This can be translated as “make everyone unhappy, and help put Puerto Rico on a path to financial recovery, so that the oversight board will no longer be necessary.” We seem to have achieved the first of these objectives. We’re working hard on the second.

Mr. Skeel is a professor at the University of Pennsylvania Law School.

From: [REDACTED]
To: swaindprcorresp@nysd.uscourts.gov
Cc: [REDACTED]
Sent: 8/15/2018 9:19:25 AM Eastern Standard Time
Subject: Territory of Puerto Rico Bankruptcy

Sent Via Email & Overnight

Delivery

Hon. Laura Taylor Swain

U.S.District Court S.D.N.Y.

500 Pearl Street

New York,N.Y. 10007

My name is Stephen T. Mangiaracina.I recently sent you emails on behalf of my family,regarding the above on August 10,2018, August 7, 2018June 27, 2018,June 15,2018 and May 17, 2018. I also copied to the Court correspondence sent to the Willke Farr & Gallagher, LLP on June 2, 2018.

I recently read Barron's (Aug, 10, 2018) Caribbean Business MSC (Aug 8,2018) reporting the Oversight Board release in part stating the Oversight Board for the government of Puerto Rico reached an agreement with debt holders to restructure the Commonwealth's Cofina bonds..... The consensual deal with all Cofina bondholders proves the Board's and Government's commitment to reach consensual agreement to Puerto Rico's debt whenever possible.FOMB director Natalie Jaresko said in a statement.... Under the agreement, the bondholders of senior and junior bonds will exchange the current notes for new senior lien notes backed by 54% of a 5.5 sales tax....

....Senior bond holders will receive 93 cents on the dollar,with an additional 2 cents for being in the negotiating group. Junior bondholders will receive 56.4 cents on the dollar.Good news for Puerto Rico is good news for three bond insurers. The losses The senior Cofina bonds held by MBIA (ticker),Ambac Financial Group(AMBC) and Assured Guaranty(AGO) will be "modest' wrote Harry Fong at MKM Partners but are likely to be "very close" to what the bond insurers estimated in their loss reserves as of June 30....Shares of the three companies climbed Thursday.... The key point today is that the Oversight Board, Puerto Rico and bondholders have come to an agreement on one of the territory's debts,Fong wrote...

The Caribbean BusinessMCS news release is similar.

San Juan- In separate releases,Puerto Rico's Financial Oversight and Management Board and the governor both announced that the Board-as representative of the Puerto Rico Sales Tax Financing Corp.(Cofina by the Spanish acronym)in the bankruptcy-like process underTitle III of the Puerto Rico Oversight Management and Stability Act(Promesa)-the government and a number of bondholders reached a deal to restructure the instrumentality debt.

"The agreement in principle" reached with senior and junior bondholders and monoline insurers includes new Cofina securities,under "terms that are aligned with the fiscal reality of Puerto

Rico" according to the release issued by the office of Gov.Ricardo Rossello....

The agreement in principle is the product of a mediation process ordered by Judge Laura Taylor Swain.and led by Judge Barbara House and her team of mediating judges.

In the Board's release Executive Director Natalie Jaresko wrote that the "objective has been to achieve a debt restructuring agreement with all COFINA parties consistent with the agreement in principle reached by the agents for the COFINA and Commonwealth,the terms of which were announced on June 7, 2018 and we believe the agreement has honored that goal.

The court agreed with the proposed protocol to settle the dispute over the 5.5 percent sales & use tax. The designated Cofina agent is Belina Wythe and the commonwealth agent is Luc Despins, who represents the Unsecured Creditors Committee(UCC) in Title III proceeding,of which bondholders are members....

.....In a statement the Cofina Senior Bondholders Coalition said: This agreement between the Oversight Board and a substantial number of Cofina senior and subordinate creditors marks a major milestone for Puerto Rico on its road to recovery. The terms lay the groundwork for future capital markets access,equitable recoveries and the resumption of restructured cash interest for all bondholders,including a large cross-section of local retirees and individuals.Importantly,the deal also reduces Puerto Rico's debt by approximately \$7 billion ,preserves access to low-cost securitizations and increases the Commonwealth's FY2019 sales tax revenue by more than \$360 million.

In my August 7,2018 letter to you, I noted " In a business setting what the Oversight Board is doing,through its Agents would be defined as tortious interference with contract.

After reading the releases,I see i was too kind. It now appears to be a criminal enterprise to conspire to take what is now owned by the Cofina junior bondholders and attempting to legitimatize the taking by getting the Court to sign off on it.

First, the independent corporation Cofina is not now in Title III bankruptcy. The issue on motion submitted to you on April 10,2010, by the Unsecured Creditors Committee as Agent of the Oversight Board as representative of the Oversight board, and Bettina Whyte as Agent of the Oversight Board as representative of Cofina, is to determine whether it belongs in the Commonwealth's Title III bankruptcy.Both sides submitted opposing advisory briefs to you on the motion for summary judgment to this Court .This convoluted set up was necessary because the Oversight Board claimed it wanted to remain neutral.

About a month after submission, I called Willke Farr and spoke with the primary drafter of the motion,arguing the formation of Cofina by the Commonwealth's legislature with the consent of the executive branch did not violate Puerto Rico's Constitution. He graciously helped me find the submission. I called him back to say he turned out some of the finest papers I ever read. The Cofina legislation is supported by so much case law from many other states' highest courts that ruled on similar issues in favor of such legislation,The courts deferred to a state's legislature, The Commonwealth legislature in establishing Cofina did what these other states did .

Although I still had doubts about the Oversight Board due to its overlapping relationships,I felt very good, after reading the motion papers, there would be a favorable ruling that Cofina would not be going into the Title III bankruptcy.If Cofina wins so do its bondholders since, although

not a named party,wee are a very interested one.This was until I learned the Oversight Board assigned both Agents to work on a "settlement" before this Court had ruled..The Oversight Board then showed its true colors that it was not neutral at all.

As I stated before, a government entity cannot act or disavow its own duly passed laws,The Oversight Board is doing that because it now sits in the Commonwealth's shoes.Here the legislation was passed over 10 years ago establishing Cofina,This is very prejudicial to to the Cofina bond holders. The Oversight Board is thus indicating to the Court it wants to avoid a decision which it believes will be unfavorable to it.It also takes with it the Willke Farr law firm,after it wrote and submitted winning motion papers to the Court, to help negotiate with the unsecured creditors, Willke Farr should have refused and I said so. Does this encourage the Court to ignore their winning papers and let the motion die. Te Oversight Board is now sending out self serving joint press releases, about the recent claim of settlement :as to whether if Cofina is part of the Title III bankruptcy is of no concern, because it is a fait accompli. Various participants claim what a great accomplishment the"settlement' is,about how great it is for Puerto Rico and so many others.I do not mean any disrespect, but are they trying to scare you off from some unfinished business like a decision or if you did render a decision, because of the pressure, it would most likely go against Cofina.?

Even though it is doing so without a legal basis, it is also shutting the Cofina junior bondholders out of negotiations.it is clear from the news releases placed by the Oversight Board that the juniors were not represented in the "agreement" negotiation.One Agent represented the unsecured creditors, with the help of the institutional holders representative and the insurance carrier's representative insuring the senior Cofina bonds

The 2 cents on the dollar given to senior bond holders to cover their legal expenses for being in the negotiating group. The junior bond holders were not awarded this because we were not included. at the table.

Senior bond holders have a priority over juniors only if Cofina were to default.Here Cofina has enough money to meet all its obligations to both seniors and juniors. If the juniors were at the table, the response would be that "we get what you get or we are out of here".

The lack of our presence allowed the senior Cofina's to get for all practical purposes payment in full without the court making a decision as to whether Cofina goes into the Title III bankruptcy.The insurance carrier guarantor for the seniors had its loss exposure reduced because of what was taken from the absent juniors,

The notice that was given in the Caribbean Business MCS release, given by the Financial Oversight and Management Board,states "In a statement,the Senior Bondholders Coalition said " This agreement between the Oversight Board and a substantial number of COFINA senior and subordinate creditors marks a major milestone for Puerto Rico on its road to recovery" Why use the term subordinate rather than junior ?

I understand there is another request for an extention before you make a decision. This time 60 days so they can present some agreement to you..Wouldn't it be something if their thinking is presentation of a fully executed settlement document for you to sign off on and they also have an order for you to sign addressing your decision on the motion now before you since its submission on August `10,2018.

Did the Oversight Board pull a bait and switch to gain total control over the Title III bankruptcy issue and Cofina? In claiming neutrality ,appointing two Agents,one for the unsecured creditors

and one for Cofina, with each to brief and argue one side of the motion, the Oversight Board has been able to view the submissions to the Court and determine that the unsecured creditors would lose and Cofina would remain independent to meet its original obligations to its bondholders. So with no intention of waiting for this decision, it went into

" settlement mode" where it now controls both sides to get a desired outcome which if approved, it will ripoff the Cofina junior bondholders

The Oversight Board and the unsecured creditors , with the "settlement" terms that have now been published, have thus admitted that Cofina was validly created by the Commonwealth legislature . The plan is to have Cofina continue to exist, This is an admission that the legislature did not violate Puerto Rico's constitution in creating Cofina.

This is an excerpt from your hearing on April 10, 2018 as reported by Nick brown, Edited by N. Ziemienski ;

Stancil and other GO side lawyers said debt is senior to all obligations.

GO holders have the first claim on " available sources.

Stancil said and it can't just be assumed away that

available resources means whatever the legislature

says"

" it's up to the court to define,' he said.

Judge Swain had pointed questions, though,

How she asked Stancil " Is the court in position

to determine whether babies should eat or traffic lights

fixed before bondholders get paid?

Swain also noted that Puerto Rico's constitutional debt limit

only applied to debt backed by Puerto Rico's full faith and credit,

such as GO debt.

It could have been written to encompass all debt, she said

but it wasn't written that way"

I believe after hearing you, is when a firm decision was made, by the Oversight Board and the

unsecured creditors,to act quickly to entertain "settlement" even though there is no authority to do so.without a decision and order by you.They saw the handwriting on the wall and believed then and now that they will lose.It is clear you were referring to the Cofina bondholders waiting to be paid.

In speaking with insiders to the proposed "settlement" that, while the goal is have it completed by the end of the year,that is not likely and normally in these situations interest will not be paid,before a decision and order by the Court.

Cofina junior bondholders should not be forced into an unsecured creditor class subject to majority votes and the actions of others beyond our control,so as to help Puerto Rico out of bankruptcy and reduce the loses of the unsecured creditors and others.

The unsecured creditors filed a claim stating Cofina should be in Title III bankruptcy, submitted briefs and argued in a proceeding before you on April 10, 2018 when the motion was submitted for a decision on the merits and then,instead of waiting for that decision, the Oversight Board quickly began "settlement" machinations; sent out self serving press releases, along with input from other participants stating how great this all is for Puerto Rico, claiming success while inferring that Cofina is already in Title III bankruptcy.It was wrongful to ever begin going down this road so as to deny Cofina junior bondholders,such as my family, the due process of a decision on the merits by you,before our money is taken from us.

Just our rejection of what is going on is sufficient to stop this take over attempt of Cofina, which is in effect a takeover of Cofina junior bond holders' property.

I believe there are grounds for a referral to the Department of Justice for investigation.This will not go away.

I respectfully ask the Court to render a decision and remove the stay sua sponte.Thank you.

Stephen T. Mangiaracina

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Sent from AOL Desktop

From:

To:

swaindprcorresp@nysd.uscourts.gov

Cc:

Sent: 8/10/2018 3:08:16 PM Eastern Standard Time

Subject: Territory of Puerto Rico Bankruptcy

Sent Via Email & Overnight Delivery

Hon. Laura Taylor Swain

U.S. District Court S.D. N.Y.

500 Pearl Street

New York,N.Y. 10007

Dear Judge Swain

My name is Stephen T. Mangiaracina. I recently sent you emails on behalf of my family, regarding the above on August 7, 2018, June 27, 2018, June 15, 2018 and May 17, 2018. I also copied to the Court correspondence sent to the Willkie Farr & Gallagher, LLP. law firm on July 2, 2018.

As to the issues that were put before you, via motion on April 10, 2018, for decision addressing the validity of Cofina and the sale of its bonds, I ask the Court to make an interim decision first. The Court granted equitable relief to the unsecured creditors with a stay stopping payments by Cofina to its sales tax bond holders during the pendency of the motion issues. This was done ex parte. Sales tax bond holders, such as my family never had a day in your Court to oppose the granting of the stay because we are not part of the bankruptcy; so I settle for writing letters. The caption on the motion submitted to the Court states the Oversight Board represents the Commonwealth. One issue which would have been raised is the principle that the government cannot disavow or act contrary to its own duly passed legislation (Estoppel). Here, that is the creation of Cofina by the Commonwealth as an independent corporation and approved by the executive branch, authorized to sell bonds secured by sales taxes, that once collected are transferred to the Cofina trustee to meet its obligations to its bond holders. Here the Oversight Board by its actions is disavowing Cofina's statutory existence and purpose. Claiming to be neutral does not cut it. Example - The Commonwealth should not be paying the legal fees of the unsecured creditors on what is now before the Court. The Oversight Board thus facilitated the stay.

Another point that would have been raised is that unsecured creditors had record notice at the issuance of the Cofina bond public offerings in 2006 and 2007. If they felt their interests were compromised, they could have lobbied the Commonwealth legislature to express concerns or sought injunctive relief preventing the establishment of Cofina and its bond issues prior to sale, rather than after a bankruptcy filing 10 years later, after sales tax bond holders made their purchases. It was not a secret in 2006/2007 that the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico was credit dead.

The main point I would have argued to the Court is the unlikelihood of success of the claim that Cofina was not validly created. In looking at how the highest courts of several states (Massachusetts, New York, etc) addressed similar issues, the tests applied are all similar. The courts deferred to the state legislatures. As long as the legislation was tightly defined, all state income does not have to go into its treasury first and withdrawn by specified appropriations by its legislature. The Commonwealth legislature in establishing Cofina did what all these other states did. It's as if they were following a textbook.

The stay was granted ex parte. This justifies starting over. I ask that the Court do so sua sponte. It can always be granted again but with due process this time.

Cofina should no longer be treated like the Scarecrow in the Wizard of Oz. It should be given a brain. Willke Farr, or anyone else who answers to the Oversight board, should not be associated with controlling this independent corporation. This Court should appoint attorneys to represent Cofina and approve payment of legal fees. These attorneys should be responsible for representing and arguing in favor of Cofina's validity, its ongoing relationship with its bond holders, meeting Cofina's obligations and protecting it.

Cofina upon being given a brain would now argue for its own life. The caption now states the Oversight Board represents Cofina. This is flawed since Cofina is outside the bankruptcy proceeding. This would simply be changed to its own attorneys representing its interests.

This would address my August 7, 2018 correspondence to the Court expressing my feeling of being defenseless. The Court would now be addressing the due process issues affecting my family whose bonds along with Cofina are outside the bankruptcy proceeding. I think it will also be a good thing for the rest of us similarly situated and the Court too..

I believe Cofina's existence including the sale of its bonds is valid. The Court may not have to get to this issue after addressing the equitable ones.

I respectfully ask the Court to render its decision and remove the stay sua sponte. Thank you.

Stephen T. Mangiaracina

[REDACTED]

Sent from AOL Desktop

In a message dated 8/7/2018 3:40:53 PM Eastern Standard Time,

[REDACTED]
writes:

Sent Via Email & Overnight Delivery

Hon. Laura Taylor Swain

U.S. District Court S.D. N.Y.

500 Pearl Street

New York.N.Y. 10007

Dear Judge Swain:

My name is Stephen T. Mangiaracina. I recently sent you emails on behalf of my family, regarding the above on June 27,2018, June 15,2018 and May 17,2018. Please see below. I also copied to the Court correspondence sent to the Willke ,Farr,& Gallagher.,LLP. law firm on July 2,2018.

I write to you after reading the attached copy of the August 2,2018 Cate Long Twitter blog notice. It is a request to delay again a decision date by the Court, from August 4.2018 to September 12,2018, on the validity of Cofina and the sale of its bonds, backed by sales tax revenues of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

' What should first be determined is whether the present actions of the Agents who are both controlled by the Oversight Board, are legal and ethical. In my opinion I respectfully say "No". Much of what has to be said,I addressed in my earlier correspondence. Kindly refer.

As to Cofina, the Willke Farr & Gallagher LLP law firm was retained by the Oversight Board only to give the Court an advisory argument in the now submitted summary judgment motion supporting the validity of Cofina. Cofina is presently not part of the Commonwealth bankruptcy. It remains ready,willing and able to meet all its obligations to its sales tax bond holders but for the stay. My family opposes the firm doing anything that includes claiming to act on behalf of Cofina to effect a "settlement" that would be contrary to our interests. The caption on the motion before you states that the Commonwealth is the plaintiff and the defendant is Cofina.The caption also states that the Oversight Board represents the Commonwealth.

Willkie Farr argued for the defendant, which as an independent corporation is not now part of the Commonwealth bankruptcy proceeding. While being on the payroll of the Oversight Board, which would gain what the sales tax bond holders would lose in "settlement", Willkie Farr would have to work to bring Cofina, a corporation independent of the Commonwealth, into the bankruptcy proceeding,along with its bond holders. It is not retained by, nor did it represent Cofina. Thus it is acting at the behest of its client Oversight Board which is acting in the interest of the Commonwealth. The Commonwealth and its unsecured creditors have opposing interests from that of the Cofina bond holders whose interests are secured by the sales taxes

The unsecured creditors,already in the Commonwealth bankruptcy proceeding,with their legal counsel are in it to settle their claims with the Oversight Board.The Oversight Board does not have the authority/standing to orchestrate a plot to take control of Cofina,which is not in the bankruptcy proceeding and then going after secured sales tax bond holders like my family,also not in the proceeding, to approve a predetermined "settlement" agreement.

In a business setting, what the Oversight Board is doing,through its attorneys and Agents, would be defined as tortious interference with contract. In the present environment,sales tax bond holders are defenseless and thus must rely on this Court to protect us. All I can do is write letters to the Court . We should not have to watch as an outcome is manipulated so as to deny us due process. What is going on should not be allowed to take place. As I wrote to the Court in an earlier letter, sales tax bond holders do not have the deep pockets and organizational capacity to fight against this farce that has been created to drag us into the bankruptcy proceeding

I respectfully ask the Court to render its decision and remove the stay sua sponte.Thank you.

Stephen T. Mangiaracina

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]



Cate Long @cate_long Aug 2

Agents for Puerto Rico govt & Cofina bondholders ask Title III court to allow them to continue negotiating Cofina settlement past Aug 4 deadline. Req new dealine of Sept 12. Appears that agents dont have sufficient bondholders on board yet (pg 4)

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/14hsz0aTGF1CS3EKS15F104lzYYAUZBql/view?usp=sharing>
... #muniland

5. Third, the Agents and other parties in interest have been working toward the satisfaction of the various conditions precedent to the Settlement Agreement. Among other conditions precedent, prior to the execution of the Settlement Agreement, (i) the Commonwealth Agent must be satisfied (in its sole discretion) that a sufficient number of holders of COFINA bonds shall support COFINA's title III plan incorporating the Settlement Agreement, and (ii) the COFINA Agent must be satisfied (in its sole discretion) that all restructured securities issued by COFINA (or a new entity established pursuant to COFINA's title III plan) will be tax-exempt to the extent permitted under applicable law. Discussions are ongoing between the Agents and other parties in interest in order to satisfy these conditions precedent, although the Agents cannot disclose any details of those discussions due to the mediation privilege. However, as of the date of this Motion, it is clear that the conditions precedent would not be satisfied on or before August 4, 2018, which is the current expiration date of the abeyance period. Additionally, as mentioned by counsel to the Commonwealth Agent at the omnibus hearing on July 25, 2018, there are several other issues that may require further negotiation and discussion, which may impact the timing, process, and execution of the Settlement Agreement.⁴

Sent from AOL Desktop

In a message dated 6/27/2018 9:23:49 AM Eastern Standard Time,

[REDACTED]
writes:

Sent Via Email & Overnight Delivery

Hon. Laura Taylor Swain

U.S. District Court S.D.N.Y.

500 Pearl Street

New York, N.Y. 10007

Dear Judge Swain:

My name is Stephen T. Mangiaracina. I recently sent you emails on behalf of my family regarding the above on June 15, 2018 and May 17, 2018. Please see below.

The sales tax secured bond holders are not creditors of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico which is in bankruptcy. Our bonds were not purchased from, nor secured by the full faith and credit of the Commonwealth. The Commonwealth has not defaulted on any obligations it owes us, since it has none.

Sales tax bond holders are secured creditors of Cofina, established as an independent corporation by the Commonwealth government. It is made independent, free of any control by the Commonwealth, because there would have been no market for its bonds otherwise.

The Cofina bond trustee has been ready, willing and able to continue to meet all its obligations to all its sales tax bond holders. The stay imposed by the Court is not a default. If Cofina did default, we sales tax bond holders could not claim recourse against the Commonwealth.

Unless the Court were to first find in the motion papers for summary judgment before it on April 10, 2018, that the establishment of Cofina and its commitments to its bondholders are invalid, any settlement regarding Commonwealth creditors, cannot include Cofina. Although its very existence is being challenged, it is not part of the bankruptcy. Since Cofina is not in default, its bond holders have no claim against it.

Arguments for both sides of the issue have been fully briefed and submitted to the Court on April 10, 2018 for decision. It is one thing for the Court requiring sufficient time to render a decision on a matter submitted to it over two months ago. It is quite another for those seeking the demise of Cofina to request a delay in the publication of a decision. This would be to the detriment of the sales tax bond holders such as my family who have already missed two bond payments due to the stay and another payment is due August 1st.

Settlement efforts regarding the many creditors of the Commonwealth are not the issue. Cofina and its sales tax bond holders just do not belong in them.

I called and spoke with someone at Willkie Farr. I was told a settlement had been reached and not to expect anything to happen until sometime in September when I will be given an opportunity to object to any settlement then. When I asked if the Court was informed, the reply was the Court said something like "This sounds monumental".

I am hoping this was the Court simply making an innocuous tongue in cheek comment and will think this out. Yet, it is troubling that those having clout, compared to others who do not, have ready easy access to the Court and accommodation. It challenges one's faith in the fairness of the judicial process.

If this is true, how can this Court justify holding off on publishing a decision, as soon as reasonably possible, with the stay still in effect?

The efforts of those seeking "settlement" would result in the taking of property belonging to others and having it anointed by judicial process. This is hubris at its best. What plot would they hatch to have the Court gain jurisdiction over thousands of sales tax bond holders?

It is my understanding that the Cofina trustee will receive a sales tax money delivery shortly for the benefit of Cofina sales tax bond holders. How long will we be in a state of uncertainty as to whether Cofina will be permitted to pay its bond obligations, including the next one due August 1st.

Sent from AOL Desktop

In a message dated 6/15/2018 8:45:04 AM Eastern Standard Time,

[REDACTED]
writes:

Hon. Laura Taylor Swain

U.S.District Court,S.D.N.Y.

500 Pearl Street

New York,N.Y.10007

Dear Judge Swain:

My name is Stephen T. Mangiaracina. I recently sent you an email on behalf of my family regarding the above, dated 5/17/18. Please see below.

I just learned that there is a proposed settlement that will be presented to you by the agents for the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and Cofina prior to the Court rendering a decision on the issues put before it on April 10,2018. In my earlier letter,I implored the Court to please render a decision of record prior to entertaining any settlement discussion.,

Again ,please make a decision on the matters that were submitted to you over two months ago.I have read the arguments by both agents including the history of the sales tax bonds from their birth until the present.The papers were submitted by the law firms retained by the Oversight Board to represent each agent for and against the validity of Cofina and its sales tax bond issues beginning over 10 years ago.

Whatever your decision, I trust it will be well reasoned and thorough.There is the right to appeal. It is the only thing that will give due process to the 'little people'. Once settlement is entertained, the big boys take control over our interests with no end in sight.

Under the unique circumstances of what is before you, I respectfully suggest it would be unethical for the law firms representing their "client " to present a settlement proposal to avoid a decision by you.Their client is one and the same. They cannot put form over substance to fog up this fact. How can you negotiate a settlement with yourself ? Cofina was created by the Commonwealth to raise funds for the benefit of the Commonwealth.If what is before the Court goes to decision,and Cofina prevails, then all the sales tax bond holders prevail also and there will be no issue as to senior or junior sales tax bond holders since there is more than enough money collected to meet the obligation to pay both.If there is a settlement,that issue will be reserved for settlement on another day.If the Court renders a decision,this will not be an issue later.

I have read the submission to the Court by Willkie Farr & Gallagher LLP. It is my understanding that they only represent the agent for Cofina and not its bondholders. Let me just say I am content with what I read. Now after hearing about settlement,I am very displeased. By the quality and extent of their papers I can only imagine what a major national law firm charges for this work.The same is true for their "adversary" law firm,. They are in effect retained by

the same Oversight Board. Why bring up settlement now at the 11th hour when a decision is fairly imminent? They have the same client, the Oversight Board, no matter what the caption says. The sales tax bond holders including those "little people" Puerto Rico retirees are not part of that caption.

The fact is that in 2006/2007 Puerto Rico was credit dead., But for the creation of Cofina by the Commonwealth and the sales taxes upon receipt belonging to Cofina and deposited into a "lockbox" under its control,bond buyers could not have been lured to buy its bonds. Cofina bond holders have a right to rely on the Commonwealth's representations and actions made over 10 years ago. The Commonwealth and its Control Board charged with managing it and its financial affairs should be estopped from claiming and acting otherwise.

Cofina is a corporation formed for a purpose by the Commonwealth..But for the Court putting a stay on the payment of interest,it would not be in default.Even if Willkie Farr only argued to establish the validity of Cofina and not on behalf of bond holders in what is before the Court ,the fact is that if Cofina wins,so do all its bond holders. In order to now encourage the Court to approve a settlement,will Willkie Farr argue that its submission,on behalf of the Oversight Board,,has weaknesses? It sure looks great to me.Their summary judgment motion and reply covered thoroughly every single issue Why would the firm do this at this point if not taking its marching orders from the Oversight Board ? In the true sense, it is not representing a client as is normally understood. This would be severely prejudicial for the sales tax bond holders.

I submit to the Court that the assigned mission for each firm is to argue opposite sides to enable the Court to render a decision on the merits. It does not include these firms being retained to settle what my family and the other sales tax bond holders should get. They served their limited purpose and I assume are being paid handsomely by the Oversight Board. .The caption for what is before the Court clearly shows it is the ring leader..It was established to manage the interests of the Commonwealth.The "little people" sales tax bond holders have not come to this Court and suggested settlement before this Court renders its decision. My family just wants a decision. This settlement scheme being hatched smells. The Oversight Board's interests which are the Commonwealth, are contrary to those of the sales tax bond holders. .It should not be allowed to orchestrate a settlement scenario where it controls everything including the outcome to avoid a decision it apparently fears coming soon. We do not have the deep pockets and organizational capability to engage in such a charade.I assume most of the other sales tax bond holders are similarly situated,.People(families) need to plan their lives and know where they stand,win or lose. I believe the Court at this point in time knows how it intends to rule on this matter.

I respectfully ask the Court to render its decision.Thank you.
Stephen T. Mangiaracina

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Sent from AOL Desktop

From:

To:

swaindprcorresp@nysd.uscourts.gov

Cc:

Sent: 5/17/2018 4:01:13 PM Eastern Standard Time

Subject: Fwd: Territory of Puerto Rico
Bankruptcy

Sent: 5/17/2018 3:51:12 PM Eastern Standard Time

Subject: Territory of Puerto Rico Bankruptcy

Hon. Laura Taylor Swain

U.S. District Court, S.D.N.Y.

500 Pearl Street

New York, NY 10007

Dear Judge Swain:

My name is Stephen T. Mangiaracina. My wife MaryAnn and I are owners of Cofina (sales tax) junior bonds which are a subject of the above proceedings before you. On April 10,2018 you heard arguments on the issues before you before taking the matter for decision and order. This matter is deciding the rights and priority to the sales taxes collected and set aside to meet the obligations owed to sales tax bond holders(senior and junior) both as to timely paying interest owed every 6 mounts and at maturity paying the full par value of the bonds.

Up until the bankruptcy and the Court staying the payment of the interest on these bonds, there has been no default since these bonds were first issued over 10 years ago. There has been no default on the payment of principal on any matured Cofina bonds.

My wife and I resiide at [REDACTED]. I also write to you also on behalf of my daughter Kim and her husband Steven Schidrich who reside at [REDACTED] [REDACTED] and my wife's sister Georgiana Persichilli. residing at [REDACTED] [REDACTED]. They also purchased Puerto Rico Cofina junior sales tax bonds at my suggestion. We all await your decision.

I am duly licensed to practice law in the states of New York, South Carolina, and Florida (presently on retired status).

My concern now is what is appearing on the internet about settlement discussions, while your decision is still pending These various groups negotiating have nothing in common with the interests of my family. They represent pension funds,bond funds,etc. which manage various Puerto Rico bond issues including general obligation bonds on behalf of those who have a financial interest in these funds but do not have direct ownership of the bonds as my family does.

None of these players have been given authorization to act on our behalf. We oppose this and do not wish to be bound by any of the agreements that may be presented to you. This would deny us due process.

The settlement negotiations,as reported, say the order of priority would be senior Cofina ,general obligations and then junior Cofina. The oversight board would also be a major player in its approval. There are those,with conflicts of interest all over the place,looking to avoid this Court making a decision that would make the junior Cofina bond owners whole.I assume the fund managers now negotiating among themselves manage funds with diversified portfolios including both Cofina (senior and junior) and general obligation bonds among others.My family only purchased the junior Cofina bond issues, The earliest maturity is in 2038. Upon information and belief,the paying agent for the collected sales taxes held in trust, would have made all interest payments due but for the stay. To deem our bonds to be in default, is more nuance than real. if any such settlement were effected,our bonds would be defaulted and we would only get a small percentage of the face amount of our bonds.

We do not have to be active participants for this Court to make a decision on the merits based on the history of all the bond issues which is now before it. We purchased our bonds from FMS Bonds,Inc. located in North Miami,Florida. It is my understanding that the record of our ownership is with the Court. Our hope is that the Court finds that the Cofina bond owners, both senior and junior,have continued recourse to all the sales taxes collected for both interest payments, due now and in the future, and payment in full of all money due at maturity to the exclusion of the general obligation bond holders,If any of us are unhappy with the decision you make,an appeal can be considered. At least due process would not be denied.

I respectfully ask the Court to acknowledge receipt of this correspondence..

Thank you.

Stephen. T. Mangiaracina,Esq.

[REDACTED]

From: [REDACTED]
To: ckoenig@willkie.com
Cc: swaindprcorresp@nysd.uscourts.gov, [REDACTED]
Sent: 7/2/2018 8:39:33 AM Eastern Standard Time
Subject: Territory of Puerto Rico Bankruptcy

July 2, 2018

Sent Via Email & Overnight Delivery

Christopher Koenig,Esq.
Willkie Farr & Gallagher LLP
787 Seventh Avenue
New York,NY 100019-6009

Dear Chris:

We last spoke when i called you on Wednesday 6/13/2018. I expressed my dismay at learning your firm requested a delay from Judge Swain in rendering a decision on the summary judgment motion submitted to her on April 10, 2018.The reason given is that your firm is engaged in settlement negotiations that would avoid a need for a decision by the Court on the validity of Cofina's existence and its issuance and sale of bonds secured by sales taxes collected. Thus during the delay,the stay preventing the Cofina trustee,although ready,willing and able to make timely interest payments to bond holders,both senior and junior,would remain in effect.

I was very careful not to direct my displeasure at you, a good person but rather at those at your firm calling the shots. Your firm is conflicted and therefore has no business engaging in "settlement" negotiations that would impact the Cofina bond holders which includes me and my family.

The Oversight Board chose not to acknowledge the validity of Cofina established over ten years ago. Instead it retained your firm to argue and submit briefs in favor of its existence and actions. It retained another law firm, believed to be Proskauer Rose LLP to argue against it. You had the facts on your side and did outstanding work.

It was assumed the Court would render a decision as soon as reasonably possible, particularly because of the stay on payments by Cofina to its sales tax bond holders who along with Cofina are not part of the bankruptcy.

Apparently, what you did was so good that at the 11th hour the Oversight Board, whose mission it is to steer the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico out of bankruptcy, had both law firms reach out to the Court. The Oversight Board's purpose was to request a delay in the Court's decision by claiming a settlement was reached. Willkie Farr should have refused. It did the job for which it was retained. The new job assignment for the two firms appears to be deciding how much money to take through "settlement " from the sales tax bond holders like my family and turn it over to the Commonwealth; this is of course all being subject to approval by the Oversight Board, both firms' client. This is settling with yourself. It is no secret that the Oversight Board pays its New York attorneys very well; some have said too well, and the Court is addressing this issue.

You said I could object to the settlement approximately in September when everything will be put before the Court for approval. By then it would be to late. The conflict is glaring. Willkie Farr should get out and advise the Court it is no longer seeking a delay on the motion decision. If not, the Court should go forward anyway.

I have included three letters to Judge Swain dated 6/27/2018, 6/15/2018 and 5/17/2018. They express more fully my concerns. I have also copied the Court this correspondence.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Stephen T. Mangiaracina, Esq.

[REDACTED]

Sent from [AOL Desktop](#)

In a message dated 6/27/2018 9:30:13 AM Eastern Standard Time, [REDACTED] writes:

Sent Via Email & Overnight Delivery

Hon. Laura Taylor Swain
U.S. District Court S.D.N.Y.
500 Pearl Street
New York, N.Y. 10007

Dear Judge Swain:

My name is Stephen T. Mangiaracina. I recently sent you emails on behalf of my family regarding the above on June 15, 2018 and May 17, 2018. Please see below.

The sales tax secured bond holders are not creditors of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico which is in bankruptcy. Our bonds were not purchased from, nor secured by the full faith and credit of the Commonwealth. The Commonwealth has not defaulted on any obligations it owes us, since it has none.

Sales tax bond holders are secured creditors of Cofina, established as an independent corporation by the Commonwealth government. It was made independent, free of any control by the Commonwealth, because there would have been no market for its bonds otherwise.

The Cofina bond trustee has been ready, willing and able to continue to meet all its obligations to all its sales tax bond holders. The stay imposed by the Court is not a default. If Cofina did default, we sales tax bond holders could not claim recourse against the Commonwealth.

Unless the Court were to first find, based on the motion papers for summary judgment before it on April 10, 2018, that the establishment of Cofina and its commitments to its bondholders are invalid, any settlement regarding Commonwealth creditors, cannot include Cofina. Although its very existence is being challenged, it is not part of the bankruptcy. Since Cofina is not in default, its bond holders have no claim against it.

Arguments for both sides of the issue have been fully briefed and submitted to the Court on April 10, 2018 for decision. It is one thing for the Court requiring sufficient time to render a decision on a matter submitted to it over two months ago. It is quite another for those seeking the demise of Cofina to request a delay in the publication of a decision. This would be to the detriment of the sales tax bond holders such as my family who have already missed two bond payments due to the stay and another payment is due August 1st.

Settlement efforts regarding the many creditors of the Commonwealth are not the issue. Cofina and its sales tax bond holders just do not belong in them.

I called and spoke with someone at Willkie Farr. I was told a settlement had been reached and not to expect anything to happen until sometime in September when I will be given an opportunity to object to any settlement then. When I asked if the Court was informed, the reply was the Court said something like "This sounds monumental".

I am hoping this was the Court simply making an innocuous tongue in cheek comment and will think this out. Yet, it is troubling that those having clout, compared to others who do not, have ready easy access to the Court and accommodation. It challenges one's faith in the fairness of the judicial process.

If this is true, how can this Court justify holding off on publishing a decision, as soon as reasonably possible, with the stay still in effect?

The efforts of those seeking "settlement" would result in the taking of property belonging to others and having it anointed by judicial process. This is hubris at its best. What plot would they hatch to have the Court gain jurisdiction over thousands of sales tax bond holders?

It is my understanding that the Cofina trustee will receive a sales tax money delivery shortly for the benefit of Cofina's sales tax bond holders. How long will we be in a state of uncertainty as to whether Cofina will be permitted to pay its bond obligations, including the next one due August 1st?

Sales tax bond holders, particularly retirees including Puerto Rico residents, have suffered so much already. Financial distress grows greater by the day, while the position of those trying to avoid a decision gets brighter each day the stay remains in effect.

It would be unconscionable to expose sales tax bond holders, under financial duress, to these settlement predators. If the stay were removed and all back interest payed, these settlement machinations would die forthwith.

The equitable remedy of a stay never should have happened. At the time it was sought there was no one acting, on behalf of the Cofina sales tax bond holders, to oppose the request with the clout to match that of those seeking it. If briefs, of the quality of those submitted to the Court on April 10, 2018, arguing for the validity of Cofina's existence, were before this Court in opposition to the stay, I suggest the Court would not have granted it.

Those seeking the stay would have had an insurmountable burden to overcome. For over 10 years, no one including the Commonwealth, ever challenged Cofina's existence, its bond issues and sale of bonds, and timely payments by the Cofina trustee of interest to its bond holders. Issues and points of law would have been presented to the Court such as the unlikelihood of success of the claim against Cofina's existence, laches, bond buyer reliance and the irreparable harm to them, estoppel, etc. in opposition to the stay being granted.

I respectfully ask the Court to render its decision and remove the stay sua sponte. Thank you.

Stephen T. Mangiaracina

[REDACTED]

Sent from [AOL Desktop](#)

In a message dated 6/15/2018 8:45:04 AM Eastern Standard Time, [REDACTED] writes:

Hon. Laura Taylor Swain
U.S.District Court,S.D.N.Y.
500 Pearl Street
New York,N.Y.10007

Dear Judge Swain:

My name is Stephen T. Mangiaracina. I recently sent you an email on behalf of my family regarding the above, dated 5/17/18. Please see below.

I just learned that there is a proposed settlement that will be presented to you by the agents for the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and Cofina prior to the Court rendering a decision on the issues put before it on April 10,2018. In my earlier letter,I implored the Court to please render a decision of record prior to entertaining any settlement discussion.,

Again ,please make a decision on the matters that were submitted to you over two months ago.I have read the arguments by both agents including the history of the sales tax bonds from their birth until the present.The papers were submitted by the law firms retained by the Oversight Board to represent each agent for and against the validity of Cofina and its sales tax bond issues beginning over 10 years ago.

Whatever your decision, I trust it will be well reasoned and thorough.There is the right to appeal. It is the only thing that will give due process to the 'little people'. Once settlement is entertained, the big boys take control over our interests with no end in sight.

Under the unique circumstances of what is before you, I respectfully suggest it would be unethical for the law firms representing their "client " to present a settlement proposal to avoid a decision by you.Their client is one and the same. They cannot put form over substance to fog up this fact. How can you negotiate a settlement with yourself ? Cofina was created by the Commonwealth to raise funds for the benefit of the Commonwealth.If what is before the Court goes to decision,and Cofina prevails, then all the sales tax bond holders prevail also and there will be no issue as to senior or junior sales tax bond holders since there is more than enough money collected to meet the obligation to pay both.If there is a settlement,that issue will be reserved for settlement on another day.If the Court renders a decision,this will not be an issue later.

I have read the submission to the Court by Willkie Farr & Gallagher LLP. It is my understanding that they only represent the agent for Cofina and not its bondholders. Let me just say I am content with what I read. Now after hearing about settlement,I am very displeased. By the quality and extent of their papers I can only imagine what a major national law firm charges for this work.The same is true for their "adversary" law firm,. They are in effect retained by the same Oversight Board. Why bring up settlement now at the 11th hour when a decision is

fairly imminent? They have the same client, the Oversight Board, no matter what the caption says. The sales tax bond holders including those "little people" Puerto Rico retirees are not part of that caption.

The fact is that in 2006/2007 Puerto Rico was credit dead., But for the creation of Cofina by the Commonwealth and the sales taxes upon receipt belonging to Cofina and deposited into a "lockbox" under its control,bond buyers could not have been lured to buy its bonds. Cofina bond holders have a right to rely on the Commonwealth's representations and actions made over 10 years ago. The Commonwealth and its Control Board charged with managing it and its financial affairs should be estopped from claiming and acting otherwise.

Cofina is a corporation formed for a purpose by the Commonwealth..But for the Court putting a stay on the payment of interest,it would not be in default.Even if Willkie Farr only argued to establish the validity of Cofina and not on behalf of bond holders in what is before the Court ,the fact is that if Cofina wins,so do all its bond holders. In order to now encourage the Court to approve a settlement,will Willkie Farr argue that its submission,on behalf of the Oversight Board,,has weaknesses? It sure looks great to me.Their summary judgment motion and reply covered thoroughly every single issue Why would the firm do this at this point if not taking its marching orders from the Oversight Board ? In the true sense, it is not representing a client as is normally understood. This would be severely prejudicial for the sales tax bond holders.

I submit to the Court that the assigned mission for each firm is to argue opposite sides to enable the Court to render a decision on the merits.It does not include these firms being retained to settle what my family and the other sales tax bond holders should get.They served their limited purpose and I assume are being paid handsomely by the Oversight Board. .The caption for what is before the Court clearly shows it is the ring leader..It was established to manage the interests of the Commonwealth.The "little people" sales tax bond holders have not come to this Court and suggested settlement before this Court renders its decision. My family just wants a decision. This settlement scheme being hatched smells.The Oversight Board's interests which are the Commonwealth, are contrary to those of the sales tax bond holders. .It should not be allowed to orchestrate a settlement scenario where it controls everything including the outcome to avoid a decision it apparently fears coming soon.We do not have the deep pockets and organizational capability to engage in such a charade.I assume most of the other sales tax bond holders are similarly situated,.People(families) need to plan their lives and know where they stand,win or lose. I believe the Court at this point in time knows how it intends to rule on this matter.

I respectfully ask the Court to render its decision.Thank you.

Stephen T. Mangiaracina

[REDACTED]

Sent from AOL Desktop

From:

[REDACTED]

To:

swaindprcorresp@nysd.uscourts.gov

Cc:

[REDACTED]

Sent: 5/17/2018 4:01:13 PM Eastern Standard Time

Subject: Fwd: Territory of Puerto Rico Bankruptcy

Hon. Laura Taylor Swain

U.S. District Court, S.D.N.Y.

500 Pearl Street

New York, NY 10007

Dear Judge Swain:

My name is Stephen T. Mangiaracina. My wife MaryAnn and I are owners of Cofina (sales tax) junior bonds which are a subject of the above proceedings before you. On April 10, 2018 you heard arguments on the issues before you before taking the matter for decision and order. This matter is deciding the rights and priority to the sales taxes collected and set aside to meet the obligations owed to sales tax bond holders (senior and junior) both as to timely paying interest owed every 6 months and at maturity paying the full par value of the bonds.

Up until the bankruptcy and the Court staying the payment of the interest on these bonds, there has been no default since these bonds were first issued over 10 years ago. There has been no default on the payment of principal on any matured Cofina bonds.

My wife and I reside at [REDACTED]. I also write to you also on behalf of my daughter Kim and her husband Steven Schidrich who reside at [REDACTED] [REDACTED] and my wife's sister Georgiana Persichilli, residing at [REDACTED] [REDACTED]. They also purchased Puerto Rico Cofina junior sales tax bonds at my suggestion. We all await your decision.

I am duly licensed to practice law in the states of New York, South Carolina, and Florida (presently on retired status).

My concern now is what is appearing on the internet about settlement discussions, while your decision is still pending. These various groups negotiating have nothing in common with the interests of my family. They represent pension funds, bond funds, etc. which manage various Puerto Rico bond issues including general obligation bonds on behalf of those who have a financial interest in these funds but do not have direct ownership of the bonds as my family does.

None of these players have been given authorization to act on our behalf. We oppose this and do not wish to be bound by any of the agreements that may be presented to you. This would deny us due process.

The settlement negotiations, as reported, say the order of priority would be senior Cofina, general obligations and then junior Cofina. The oversight board would also be a major player in its approval. There are those, with conflicts of interest all over the place, looking to avoid this Court making a decision that would make the junior Cofina bond owners whole. I assume the fund managers now negotiating among themselves manage funds with diversified portfolios including both Cofina (senior and junior) and general obligation bonds among others. My family only purchased the junior Cofina bond issues, The earliest maturity is in 2038. Upon information and belief, the paying agent for the collected sales taxes held in trust, would have made all interest payments due but for the stay. To deem our bonds to be in default, is more nuance than real. If any such settlement were effected, our bonds would be defaulted and we would only get a small percentage of the face amount of our bonds.

We do not have to be active participants for this Court to make a decision on the merits based on the history of all the bond issues which is now before it. We purchased our bonds from FMS Bonds, Inc. located in North Miami, Florida. It is my understanding that the record of our ownership is with the Court. Our hope is that the Court finds that the Cofina bond owners, both senior and junior, have continued recourse to all the sales taxes collected for both interest payments, due now and in the future, and payment in full of all money due at maturity to the exclusion of the general obligation bond holders. If any of us are unhappy with the decision you make, an appeal can be considered. At least due process would not be denied.

I respectfully ask the Court to acknowledge receipt of this correspondence..

Thank you.

Stephen. T. Mangiaracina, Esq.

[REDACTED]



Puerto Rico Bankruptcy - Request for Referral to the Department of Justice

to: swaindprcorresp

10/01/2018 12:41 PM

Cc: STMangiaracina

From:

To: swaindprcorresp@nysd.uscourts.gov

Cc:

October 1, 2018

Sent via Email

Hon. Laura Taylor Swain

U.S. District Court S.D.N.Y.

500 Pearl Street

New York, NY 10007

My name is Stephen T. Mangiaracina, Esq. I am a COFINA junior bondholder.

On September 20, 2018 I sent you a letter via email with attachments regarding the above. I ask that said letter be considered as if stated herein.

Attached hereto as Attachment A is Fox Business article “Puerto Rico Bond Default Called Over Fiscal Plan’s Debt Cut Update” published May 5, 2017. It states in part

“Last week Governor Ricardo Rossello signed a local law to comply with the fiscal plan that allows him under certain circumstances to break the lockbox securing the sales tax revenues and move them into Puerto Rico’s grasp.”

It goes on:

The fiscal plan allocates roughly \$800 million a year in payments for creditors, compared with the \$35 billion they are owed over the next decade. Sales taxes that had previously serviced only Cofina bonds would be commingled with other revenue streams and used for general purposes.

The article goes on to state:

“Federal officials didn't invoke the same bankruptcy option for Cofina, the public entity that issued the sales tax bonds, though they could do so at any time without public notice.

Thus, the fiscal plan is an admission by the Governor, Oversight Board and COFINA that the voluntary Title III filing on May 5, 2017 for bankruptcy protection for COFINA was not for the benefit of the financially solvent COFINA; it was for the benefit of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico to allow it to wrongfully take COFINA bondholder property.

Section 303 – PROMESA prevents the Commonwealth from implementing its own measures through its own legislative or executive action. This is exactly what Governor Rossello did.

Attached hereto as Attachment B is the May 9, 2017 joint filing and Notice by the Puerto Rico Fiscal Agency and Financial Advisory Authority and COFINA advising of the May 5, 2017 filing and possible impact on COFINA bondholders.

Attached hereto as Attachment C is the April 7, 2017 U.S. Senate letter to the Chairman of FOMB which states in part:

“As you know, PROMESA requires that a certified fiscal plan "respect the relative lawful priorities or lawful liens, as may be applicable, in the constitution, other laws, or agreements of a covered territory or covered territorial instrumentality." Unfortunately, your answer to this question was unsatisfactory. Rather than explaining why the Fiscal Plan was compliant, you merely stated that the Oversight Board has not taken a position on the dispute between the General Obligation and COFINA bondholders- a matter unrelated to the Fiscal Plan's compliance with PROMESA.”

Attached hereto as Attachment D is the May 15, 2018 letter by Dominic Frederico, President and Chief Executive Officer of Assured Guaranty Ltd to the Oversight Board in

response to the Revised Commonwealth Fiscal Plan it approved on April 19, 2018.

The letter is detailed and cogent. It supports why I request this Court to refer the May 5, 2017 filing and everything related that flows from it to the Department of Justice for criminal investigation. This includes the so called settlement now being orchestrated by the Oversight Board.

Mr. Frederico is in a position to reinstitute Assured's lawsuit against the Oversight Board. So it gave Assured and other similarly situated an offer they could not refuse. COFINA junior bondholders would take the hit.

The Court facilitated this by not making a decision on the summary judgment motion now before you for over 5 ½ months. The insurers still have a gun to their heads because this Court continues to grant stays of your decision. It is highly unlikely this Court does not know what it would be. Just as I stated in my September 20, 2018 letter, losing on the motion is better than a settlement that wrongfully takes my property, that of my family, and others similarly situated. If I lose, I still have the due process right to appeal.

I do not expect this Court to represent me. I do expect any court to protect me or anyone else from wrongdoing where it is in a much superior position. Here this Court is an active advocate of a proposed settlement that smells of a criminal conspiracy going back to early 2017. Example: I only learned recently that there was a filing for Title III bankruptcy protection; my letters to this Court assumed that, but for your stay on the motion, COFINA was ready, willing and able to meet its obligations. I since learned that as of May 5, 2017, it will not do so.

As soon as you were appointed, you were in a position to observe wrong doing; better than someone like me not looking for it.

I have had faith and respect for our system of justice for 38 years as an attorney. Right now this is being tested. The optics are troublesome. It looks like the Oversight Board is calling the shots at the Courthouse.

If the May 5, 2017 voluntary filing of the petition for bankruptcy protection for COFINA is illegal for the various reasons I set forth, then any settlement action that would flow from it cannot be entertained. As I read PROMESA, a lawful property lien on sales tax collections cannot be taken from me by a settlement vote concocted by others.

I respectfully ask the Court to refer the circumstances of the settlement negotiations to the Department of Justice for investigation along with what I set forth above regarding the circumstances of the May 5, 2017 filing for voluntary Title III bankruptcy protection for COFINA.

I ask this Court to appoint a guardian for COFINA and that the Court order the Oversight Board be disassociated from COFINA's affairs,

Thank you.

Stephen T. Mangiaracina, Esq.



-Attachment A-Puerto Rico Bond Default Called Over__ Fi...pdf-Attachment B-May, 9, 2017 filing.pdf



-Attachment C-April 7, 2017 U.S. Senate letter.pdf-Attachment D-Assured Guaranty.pdf





Puerto Rico Bond Default Called Over Fiscal Plan's Debt Cut Update

Published May 05, 2017 | [Features](#) | [Dow Jones Newswires](#)

Puerto Rico's entry into court protection is exacerbating tensions between Wall Street firm holding sales-tax bonds that the territory's federal overseers want impaired.

Bank of New York Mellon Corp., the trustee for \$17 billion in sales-tax bonds known as Cofina, notified Puerto Rico in a Thursday letter that it believes events of default have occurred, according to a copy reviewed by WSJ Pro Bankruptcy.

The alleged defaults stem from the controversial fiscal plan that Puerto Rico's oversight board adopted as its framework for restructuring a \$73 billion mountain of public debt. Last week, Governor Ricardo Rossello signed a local law to comply with the fiscal plan that allows him under certain circumstances to break the lockbox securing the sales tax revenues and move them into Puerto Rico's grasp.

"As a result of these limitations and restrictions on Cofina's rights and ability to meet its obligations to bondholders, the commonwealth's enactment of the fiscal plan compliance constitutes a default," BNY Mellon said in the letter. A spokeswoman declined to comment further.

Creditors holding Cofina bonds, which Puerto Rico began issuing a decade ago as an alternative way to borrow, have continued to be paid even after Puerto Rico stopped servicing other debts. Even so, Bank of New York's position has become increasingly untenable. All signs indicate that Cofina's special status is likely to end, leaving the bank caught between senior creditors arguing that the oversight board's stated plans to confiscate the pledged sales tax

revenues are a default, and junior creditors who want to avoid an acceleration of the senior bonds.

This week the oversight board placed Puerto Rico under a restructuring proceeding akin to bankruptcy that empowers a federal court to write down bonds by force. The fiscal plan allocates roughly \$800 million a year in payments for creditors, compared with the \$35 billion they are owed over the next decade. Sales taxes that had previously serviced only Cofina bonds would be commingled with other revenue streams and used for general purposes.

U.S. Supreme Court Chief Justice John Roberts on Friday appointed U.S. District Judge Lorna Taylor Swain of the Manhattan, New York federal court to preside over the unprecedented proceeding.

Federal officials didn't invoke the same bankruptcy option for Cofina, the public entity that issued the sales tax bonds, though they could do so at any time without public notice.

Judge Swain is a Brooklyn native who practiced employment law at Debevoise & Plimpton before assuming a bankruptcy judgeship in 1996. Former President Bill Clinton appointed her to the federal bench in 2000.

Whitebox Advisors LLC, a holder of senior bonds, and Ambac Assurance Corp., which guarantees senior bonds, recently sued Bank of New York complaining that the trustee has failed to protect their interests and prioritize their holdings over those of junior creditors.

Accelerating the maturity of senior bonds after a default would put their claims ahead of subordinated holders that include some of Puerto Rico's largest mutual-fund creditors.

Negotiations between Puerto Rico and major creditor groups collapsed last week when the territory indicated it wanted deeper debt concessions from Cofina creditors than from competing general obligation bondholders. The territory released offers to pay sales tax bondholders a maximum of 58 cents on the dollar, compared with 77 cents for so-called G creditors.

Puerto Rico later revised its offer to 90 cents on the dollar for the G.O.s, after which the oversight board stopped negotiations and placed the territory under bankruptcy protection reported by WSJ Pro Bankruptcy.

Write to Andrew Scurria at Andrew.Scurria@wsj.com

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"As a result of these limitations and restrictions on Cofina's rights and ability to meet its obligations to bondholders, the commonwealth's enactment of the fiscal plan compliance constitutes a default," BNY Mellon said in the letter. A spokeswoman declined to comment further.

A spokesman for the federal oversight board didn't immediately respond to a request for comment.

Creditors holding Cofina bonds, which Puerto Rico began issuing a decade ago as an alternative way to borrow, have continued to be paid even after Puerto Rico stopped servicing other debts. Even so, Bank of New York's position has become increasingly untenable. All sides indicate that Cofina's special status is likely to end, leaving the bank caught between senior creditors arguing that the oversight board's stated plans to confiscate the pledged sales tax revenues are a default, and junior creditors who want to avoid an acceleration of the senior bonds.

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Write to Andrew Scurria at Andrew.Scurria@wsj.com

(END) Dow Jones Newswires

May 05, 2017 16:52 ET (20:52 GMT)

URL

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GOVERNMENT OF PUERTO RICO

Puerto Rico Fiscal Agency and Financial Advisory Authority

Municipal Secondary Market Disclosure Information Cover Sheet Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board (MSRB) Electronic Municipal Market Access System (EMMA)

THIS FILING RELATES TO A SINGLE BOND ISSUE:

Name of bond issue exactly as it appears on the cover of the Official Statement:

Nine-digit CUSIP numbers if available, to which the information relates:

THIS FILING RELATES TO ALL OR SEVERAL SECURITIES ISSUED BY THE ISSUER, OR ALL OR SEVERAL SECURITIES OF A SPECIFIC CREDITOR:

Issuer's Name: Puerto Rico Sales Tax Financing Corporation

Other Obligated Person's Name (if any): _____

Six-digit CUSIP number(s): 74529J

TYPE OF INFORMATION PROVIDED:**A. Notice of an Event pursuant to Rule 15c2-12 (Check as appropriate)**

1. <input type="checkbox"/> Principal / interest payment delinquency	9. <input type="checkbox"/> Defeasance
2. <input type="checkbox"/> Non-payment related default	10. <input type="checkbox"/> Release, substitution or sale of property securing repayment of the security
3. <input type="checkbox"/> Unscheduled draw on debt service reserve reflecting financial difficulties	11. <input type="checkbox"/> Rating change
4. <input type="checkbox"/> Unscheduled draw on credit enhancement reflecting financial difficulties	12. <input type="checkbox"/> Failure to provide event filing information as required
5. <input type="checkbox"/> Substitution of credit or liquidity provider, or their failure to perform	13. <input type="checkbox"/> Tender offer / secondary market purchases
6. <input type="checkbox"/> Adverse tax opinion or event affecting the tax-exempt status of the security	14. <input type="checkbox"/> Merger / consolidation / acquisition and sale of all or substantially all assets
7. <input type="checkbox"/> Modification to the rights of security holders	15. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bankruptcy, insolvency, receivership, or similar event
8. <input type="checkbox"/> Bond call	16. <input type="checkbox"/> Successor, additional or change in trustee

I represent that I am authorized by the issuer, obligor or its agent to distribute this information publicly.

/s/ Sebastián M. Torres Rodríguez

Sebastián M. Torres Rodríguez

Puerto Rico Fiscal Agency and Financial Advisory Authority,
as Fiscal Agent for the Commonwealth

Dated: May 9, 2017

FAFAA

PUERTO RICO SALES TAX FINANCING CORPORATION

**NOTICE OF FILING OF TITLE III PETITION ON MAY 5, 2017
UNDER SECTION 304(a) OF PROMESA**

On May 5, 2017, the Financial Oversight and Management Board for Puerto Rico filed a Title III Petition on behalf of the Puerto Rico Sales Tax Financing Corporation (the “Petition”), as representative of the debtor covered territorial instrumentality, under Section 304(a) of the Puerto Rico Oversight, Management, and Economic Stability Act of 2016 (“PROMESA”).

The Petition was filed with the United States District Court for the District of Puerto Rico.

The Petition may have a significant impact on the holders of bonds and other obligations issued by the Puerto Rico Sales Tax Financing Corporation. Neither the Petition nor this notice purports to describe such impact to any such holders. The Petition was not prepared with a view to making investment decisions. In particular, the Petition and its schedules and exhibits contain financial projections and other forward-looking statements. Those forward-looking statements were not prepared with a view to investors making investment decisions and investors should not make investment decisions based on any forward-looking statements contained in the Petition and its schedules and exhibits. Furthermore, the Petition and its schedules and exhibits rely on preliminary information and unaudited financial information for 2015 and 2016 that may materially change upon the issuance of the audited financial statements for 2015 and 2016.

The Petition is included with this Notice.

PUERTO RICO SALES TAX FINANCING CORPORATION

Dated: May 9, 2017

TOM COTTON
ARKANSAS

124 RUSSELL SENATE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20510
PHONE: (202) 224-2353

United States Senate

COMMITTEES
ARMED SERVICES
BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS
JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE
SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

Mr. Jose B. Carrion III
Chairman
Financial Oversight and Management Board for Puerto Rico
PO Box 192018
San Juan PR 00919-2018

Dear Chairman Carrion:

I thank you for your April 25 letter on the Fiscal Plan adopted by the Financial Oversight and Management Board of Puerto Rico. But I must be frank: I found your answers vague and unresponsive. I am compelled to write again to ensure that I—and the Arkansans I represent—receive specific answers. As taxpayers whose interests are directly impacted by the Oversight Board’s actions, Arkansans deserve those answers.

Section 201(b)(1)(N) of the Puerto Rico Oversight, Management, and Economic Stability Act (PROMESA) requires that the Fiscal Plan “respect the relative lawful priorities or lawful liens, as may be applicable, in the constitution, other laws, or agreements of a covered territory or covered territorial instrumentality.” The Oversight Board claims that Congress, in using the word “respect,” actually gave the board “flexibility” to decide which legal obligations to meet—which, in my book, is the exact opposite of what the word “respect” means.

According to the *Wall Street Journal*, retail investors in mutual funds nationwide stand to lose \$5.4 billion as a result of the Board’s bizarre interpretation. These retirees—many of whom are Puerto Rican—put their savings into these funds because of a constitutional guarantee that Congress twice approved. The Board’s decision to subordinate the lawful priorities of bondholders has jeopardized the retirement savings of many Arkansans. In addition, this decision creates a dangerous precedent that property and investor rights are open to interpretation in a fiscal crisis, which could badly destabilize the municipal-bond market. If this is what “respecting” legal obligations means, what would “disrespecting” them look like?

Given the stakes, I have some additional questions I’d like to ask—and for you to answer:

- 1. Did the Board anticipate that its interpretation would hurt the appeal of municipal and sovereign investment products and thus potentially raise the cost of public borrowing for all states and municipalities?**

I’d also point out that your letter didn’t address why the Fiscal Plan fails to distinguish between essential expenses and non-essential ones.

- 2. Is it the opinion of the Board that the servicing of Puerto Rico’s lawful debt is a non-essential expense? Please explain.**

Once again, I request that the Board promptly address these questions with a much more detailed response than your letter of April 25.

Finally, I'm asking Mick Mulvaney, director of the Office of Management and Budget, to provide my office with a list of all federal transfer payments to Puerto Rico and analyses of the per capita cost as compared to other states and territories.

I look forward to your prompt response.

Sincerely,



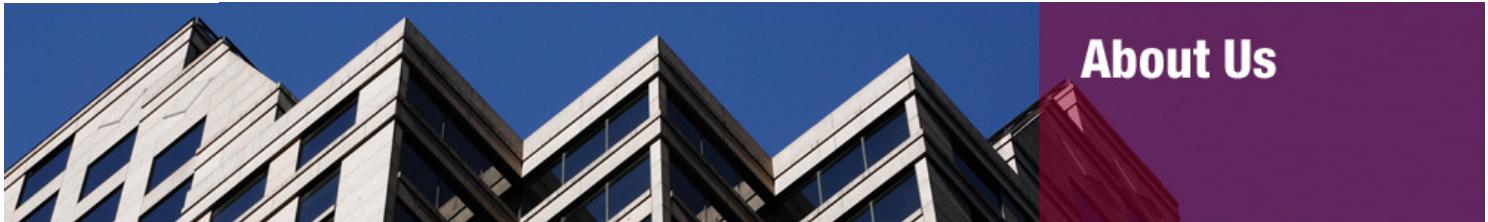
Tom Cotton
United States Senator

cc: Don McGahn, White House Counsel
Justin Clark, White House Director of Inter-Governmental Affairs
Mick Mulvaney, Director, Office of Management and Budget

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Assured Guaranty Urges Puerto Rico Oversight Board to Reconsider Unlawful Fiscal Plan

May 15, 2018

Dominic Frederico, President and Chief Executive Officer of Assured Guaranty Ltd., sent the following letter on May 15, 2018, to the Financial Oversight and Management Board for Puerto Rico in response to the Revised Commonwealth Fiscal Plan it approved on April 19, 2018.

Jose B. Carrion III
Andrew G. Biggs
Carlos M. Garcia
Arthur J. Gonzalez
Jose R. Gonzalez
Ana J. Matosantos
David A. Skeel, Jr.

Revised Commonwealth Fiscal Plan

Dear Members of the Oversight Board:

This letter is being sent by Assured Guaranty Corp. and Assured Guaranty Municipal Corp. ("Assured") as insurer of approximately \$1.6 billion of bonds issued or guaranteed by the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and approximately \$1.9 billion of secured revenue bonds issued by HTA, COFINA, PRCCDA, University of Puerto Rico, and PRIFA.

You will recall that on October 6, 2017, Assured voluntarily withdrew a lawsuit^[1] that Assured had been compelled to bring in response to the illegality and unconstitutionality of the fiscal plan that the Oversight Board approved on March 13, 2017 (the "Original Fiscal Plan"). As Assured noted in that lawsuit, the Original Fiscal Plan violated numerous provisions of the Puerto Rico Oversight, Management, and Economic Stability Act ("PROMESA"), of the United States Constitution (the "U.S. Constitution"), and of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico (the "Commonwealth Constitution").

Assured withdrew its lawsuit because it had been led to believe that the Oversight Board sought to "reset" its relations with Puerto Rico's creditors and that the Original Fiscal Plan would be re-drafted. Assured hoped that this "reset" would entail a more open fiscal plan development process aimed at producing a constitutional and PROMESA-compliant fiscal plan benefitting from the input and support of creditors.

Unfortunately, the Oversight Board again formulated a fiscal plan without appropriate transparency of information and assumptions, and without collaboration with creditors.

Like the Original Fiscal Plan, the revised fiscal plan (the "Revised Fiscal Plan") approved on April 19, 2018, violates many of PROMESA's most significant statutory requirements, including:

- The requirement that a Fiscal Plan "respect the relative lawful priorities or lawful liens, as may be applicable, in the constitution, other laws, or agreements of a covered territory or covered territorial instrumentality in effect prior to the date of enactment [PROMESA]." (PROMESA § 201(b)(1)(N).) The Revised Fiscal Plan fails to satisfy this requirement, because, among other things, it (i) prioritizes general government expenditures over payment of the public debt in violation of Article VI, Section 8 of the Commonwealth Constitution, and (ii) allows for payment of Commonwealth general expenses from revenues that are pledged to the payment of bonds issued by HTA, PRCCDA, PRIFA, and other public corporations. The Revised Fiscal

- The requirement that a Fiscal Plan “ensure that assets, funds, or resources of a territory instrumentality are not loaned to, transferred to, or otherwise used for the benefit of a covered territory or another covered territorial instrumentality of a covered territory.” (PROMESA § 201(b)(1)(M).) Instead of prohibiting such illegal transfers of property from one government entity to another, the Revised Fiscal Plan actually mandates such illegal transfers by assuming the diversion of pledged revenues from HTA, PRCCDA, PRIFA, and their respective bondholders to the Commonwealth.
- The requirement that a Fiscal Plan ensure the funding of only “essential public services.” (PROMESA § 201(b)(1)(B).) The Revised Fiscal Plan fails even to identify which public services are “essential,” and therefore can hardly purport to ensure the funding of essential services (and only of essential services).
- The requirement that a Fiscal Plan provide a method to achieve “access to the capital markets.” (PROMESA §§ 101(a); 201(b).) By disrespecting the rights and property interests of Puerto Rico’s existing creditors, the Revised Fiscal Plan essentially guarantees that both retail and institutional investors will avoid investing in Puerto Rico for the foreseeable future.

We submit that the Oversight Board lacked authority to develop and approve a fiscal plan that, on its face, fails to even attempt to address these and other requirements of PROMESA. Furthermore, in addition to violating PROMESA for the reasons stated above, the Revised Fiscal Plan violates both the U.S. Constitution and the Commonwealth Constitution by substantially impairing the contractual rights of Assured and other creditors and by depriving them of property without just compensation or due process of law.

In addition to these legal defects, the Revised Fiscal Plan suffers from flawed methodologies and assumptions that result in an artificially pessimistic projection of Puerto Rico’s future revenues, economic growth, and debt capacity. These include (i) an unrealistic and overly conservative assumption concerning the increase in healthcare costs paid by the Commonwealth and reduction in federal healthcare funding, notwithstanding that the Revised Fiscal Plan also projects significant population decline; (ii) failure to include federal funding beyond what is currently committed, ignoring Congress’s practice of allocating additional funds on an ad hoc basis; and (iii) economic growth assumptions that do not fairly reflect stimulus from Community Disaster Loans, FEMA funds, and economic activity spurred by reconstruction efforts. The Revised Fiscal Plan also suffers from the ongoing lack of up-to-date audited financial statements or other public information sufficient to develop or assess a realistic fiscal plan. Notably, PROMESA required the Oversight Board to certify at the time of the Commonwealth’s Title III filing that the Commonwealth had “adopted procedures necessary to deliver timely audited financial statements” (see PROMESA § 206(a)(2)(A)), and yet the Commonwealth has failed to deliver audited financial statements for fiscal years 2015, 2016, or 2017, notwithstanding that such financial statements are a fundamental and critical predicate to proper preparation of a fiscal plan.

We understand that the Oversight Board has attempted to be extremely “conservative” in its economic assumptions. We respectfully submit, however, that when extremely conservative assumptions are layered one upon another, those assumptions collectively move beyond conservative and simply become unrealistic. We expect that these unrealistic assumptions in conjunction with a lack of respect for lawful liens and Constitutional priorities will seriously impair Puerto Rico’s access to capital markets for its development needs, and burden the residents of Puerto Rico with the cost of extended litigation and an exorbitant Oversight Board process.

In view of these grave legal, constitutional, and methodological infirmities, Assured requests that the Oversight Board revoke its purported approval of the Revised Fiscal Plan. In the event of such a revocation, Assured remains willing to work with the Oversight Board and other stakeholders to develop a sound fiscal plan that complies with PROMESA and with the U.S. and Commonwealth Constitutions.

Very truly yours,

Dominic. J. Frederico
President and Chief Executive Officer

[1] Assured Guaranty Corp., et al. v. Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, et al. (In re Financial Oversight and Management Board for Puerto Rico as representative of Commonwealth of Puerto Rico), Adv. Proc. No. 17-125-LTS (D.P.R.).



Puerto Rico Bankruptcy -Request for Referral to Department of Justice

[REDACTED] to: swaindprcorresp

10/03/2018 10:50 AM

Cc: STMangiaracina

From:

To: swaindprcorresp@nysd.uscourts.gov

Cc:

October 3, 2018

Sent via Email

Hon. Laura Taylor Swain

U.S. District Court S.D.N.Y.

500 Pearl Street

New York, NY 10007

My name is Stephen T. Mangiaracina, Esq. I am a COFINA junior bondholder.

In my October 1, 2018 letter to your attention, I failed to include a reference to an amicus curiae brief filed on June 29, 2018- U.S. Court of Appeals for the 1st Circuit. It was filed on behalf of Rob Bishop, Chairman, Committee of Natural Resources, U.S. House of Representatives. It was submitted on the appeal from your decision, Case No. 18-1214 AMBAC ASSURANCE CORPORATION v. COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO; FINANCIAL OVERSIGHT AND MANAGEMENT BOARD et al.

It is offered in further support of the relief requested in my October 1, 2018 letter. I particularly refer the Court to page 10-16 of Chairman Bishop's brief.

My concerns that I have expressed to you have been copied to him.

Thank you.

Stephen T. Mangiaracina, Esq.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]



Cofina
Luis Abbott to: swainDPRcorresp

10/04/2018 10:20 AM

From: [REDACTED]
To: <swainDPRcorresp@nysd.uscourts.gov>

Hon. Judge Taylor Swain

We, the holders of Cofina bonds and residents of Puerto Rico are in complete darkness. We don't know when will we vote to accept or reject the Cofina agreement published a month ago. We have not been contacted in any way and my understanding is that you may be deciding on it by October 15, 2018. Please insure and protect us from the big investment houses.

Thanks in advance.

Luis R Abbott



**Commonwealth-COFINA Dispute/October 3, 2018 summary judgement
abeyance deadline**

Seema Balwada to: swaindprcorresp

10/05/2018 01:19 PM

From: [REDACTED]
To: swaindprcorresp@nysd.uscourts.gov

Dear Judge Swain,

I am writing to you because the October 3 deadline for abeyance of summary judgement ruling has passed without any indication to retail bondholders, unrepresented in the mediations.

I am a Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA) employed at a firm that has several thousand clients who own hundreds of millions of COFINA Subordinate Bonds. I have received inquiries from our clients concerning the October 3, 2018 deadline, to which I am unable to respond.

On September 12, 2018, the Federal District Court put into abeyance summary judgement motions on the Commonwealth-COFINA Dispute through October 3, 2018 per Docket #543.

On October 4, 2018, the Commonwealth debtors filed a motion Docket 4019 seeking a (i) November 20, 2018 hearing to determine the adequacy of the COFINA Disclosure Statement and 'approval of the settlement of the Commonwealth-COFINA Dispute' and (ii) confirmation of the COFINA Plan of Adjustment for January 16-17, 2019.

Since there has been no information on the summary judgement abeyance extension, it is hard to follow the timeline sought in the October 4, 2018 motion filed by the debtors.

I would be grateful if the Court could please update those not part of the mediation on the progress of the proposed settlement and/or summary judgement ruling to resolve the Commonwealth-COFINA dispute.

Sincerely,

Seema Balwada, CFA